GERMAN COMPOSITION

Harris

25 ℔.

① Praeterita fecimus, posteritas
se curabit.

② Excelsior

③ Ignorare est deficere,
scientiam habere est bene
facere.

Heath's Modern Language Series

SELECTIONS

FOR

GERMAN COMPOSITION

WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY

BY

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PREFACE.

THIS book has been compiled in the hope of offering to beginners in German composition suitable material for useful exercise in translating from English into German. Reasonable ease and celerity in German composition is to be acquired only through drill in the common constructions of the language. It is not enough that the student write these constructions a few times; he must write them and rewrite them, until they are absolutely his own. Such work is manifestly most profitable when begun early in the study of the language and made to keep pace with subsequent advancement.

Only such knowledge of forms as can be gained in a few weeks is required for the use of Part I. The German originals and the notes are here expected to supply all the words needed in the English paraphrases; and it is believed that any one who has mastered German inflections can, with the aid of the Introduction, translate these paraphrases without reference to the Vocabulary.

For the convenience of those who may wish to omit these Introductory Selections, Part II. is made independent of Part I. The selections have not been chosen for any special literary value. It is easy to offer the beginner too good literature. One might almost say that for the purpose of composition, except in the case of advanced students, the better an extract is as literature, the worse it is as an exercise. Even the mature beginner must first learn the simple style of every-day speech. The sole endeavor here has

been to choose easy selections which should be progressive and offer much drill in the writing of common constructions. The omission of any of the selections in this Part is made possible by frequent reference to the more important notes.

The two remaining Parts, which are entirely different in the character of their selections, are intended to supply more difficult exercises. As is the case with the other Parts, they are made independent of each other. The book may therefore be begun with any Part, as best suits different degrees of advancement.

The Notes are intended to progress with the text and to supplement, not to take the place of, such aids as the beginner may be expected to have at hand. Not a little lexical matter has been introduced in the case of common words and phrases which can not be translated literally.

Great pains have been taken to have the Vocabulary complete and accurate and to adapt it to the wants of the beginner. Completeness and accuracy are here especially necessary, and corrections and suggestions will be thankfully received.

The book owes much to the kindly suggestions of those who have examined it in proof or in manuscript. Special acknowledgment is due to Prof. H. K. SCHILLING of Wittenberg College, Prof. E. S. JOYNES of South Carolina University, and Prof. A. H. PALMER of Adelbert College.

CHARLES HARRIS.

OBERLIN COLLEGE, August, 1890.

This edition has been carefully revised, and a number of small changes and corrections have been made. The latest official orthography is now used throughout the book.

C. H.

January, 1906.

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INTRODUCTION.

BRIEF RULES FOR WRITING GERMAN AND FOR WORD-ORDER.

INTRODUCTION.

PUNCTUATION.

1. As a rule, punctuate in German as in English. The following exceptions must, however, be noticed: —

1. While parenthetical phrases and clauses are separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma, or commas, as in English, *single words* which are parenthetical in their nature, are not thus set off. That is, the equivalents of words like *however*, *surely*, *although*, *nevertheless*, *too*, *etc.*, if single words, are not set off. Thus: Der Herr aber lachte gar nicht. — Er wird hoffentlich nicht kommen. — Kaufen Sie mir auch ein Paar.

2. While according to English usage certain subordinate clauses only are set off from the rest of the sentence, in German *all subordinate clauses* are set off. Thus: Ich will, daß er heute abend komme. — Die ganze Welt weiß, was ich habe. — Wer iſt der Mann, den Sie geſtern ſahen? — Das Herz war ruhig, wie die Waſſerquelle. — Das Lied, welches ſie ſang, war hübſch.

NOTE. — This applies to subordinate clauses whether they are complete, contracted, or elliptical, or whether they precede, follow, or are incorporated in the principal clause.

3. Such infinitive phrases as are really equivalent to subordinate clauses are also to be set off. Thus: Das iſt die angenehmſte Art, ſich beliebt zu machen. — Sie glaubten, dann auch Nachtigallen zu ſein.

DIVISION INTO SYLLABLES.

2. When it becomes necessary to divide a word at the end of a line, the place of division is determined by the pronunciation of the word. Accordingly, a single consonant between two vowels is thrown with the latter vowel, and two consonants in the same position are divided. Thus: ge=gen, ken=nen, teil=ten.

1. But ch, ſch, ph, th, ſt, and ß must always remain undivided, and ck becomes k=k. Thus: brau=ßen, la=chen, druk=ken.

2. Compounds are, however, separated into their components, and prefixed syllables of derivation are also separated from the rest of the word without regard to pronunciation. Thus: voll=enden, aus=gehen, Inter=eſſe, dar=um, her=ein, er=eifern.

COMPOUND WORDS.

3. German compound words are usually without the hyphen, being treated as one word. Thus: einmal, Schulhaus, Wörterbuch.

1. But the hyphen is used where two or more words make with another word (preceding or following) a loose compound; also in compounds of proper nouns or proper adjectives; and in very long compounds, and sometimes elsewhere, for clearness' sake. Thus: auf= und abgehen, Speiſe= und Warteſaal, Vokallänge oder =kürze, Jung=Stilling, Oberlandesgerichts=Präſident.

GERMAN SCRIPT.

4. While every student of German should be at least able to read German script, its use in writing, especially in the case of beginners, is not imperative. If, however, it is employed, the German quotation marks („ — “) and hyphen (=) must also be used; but in dividing a word at the end of a line the sign „ is commonly used instead of the hyphen.

ORDER OF WORDS.

5. For convenience in reference the three word-orders are here briefly treated. These differ essentially only in the *position of the personal verb*. By the personal verb is meant that part inflected for person and number. In simple tenses this is the verb itself, in compound tenses the auxiliary.

NORMAL ORDER.

6. The *personal verb follows the subject*. Ex.: Der Tag war prächtig hell. — Hans trieb ſeine Kuh ruhig vor ſich her. — Dieſe Worte machten einen tiefen Eindruck auf die Verſammlung.

NOTE. — By the subject is meant, here and elsewhere, the subject word with all its modifiers. Ex.: Jede Roſe von dem Roſenſtrauche im Garten hatte ihre Geſchichte. — Der Reiter, der das gehört hatte, hielt an.

INVERTED ORDER.

7. The *personal verb precedes the subject*. Ex.: Das überlaſſe ich Ihnen ganz. — Endlich redete er ihn an. — „Armes, verachtetes Gewächs!" ſagte der Apfelzweig. — Achtzigmal habe ich dieſes geſehen.

NOTE. — It should be especially observed that this order is required whenever the principal clause *begins with anything else than the subject.* (But cf. § 13.) It is the usual order for questions, and for imperative, optative, and exclamatory sentences.

1. The principal clause must be inverted, if the subordinate clause precedes, unless the latter is also the subject of the principal clause. That is, if an object clause or an adverbial clause precedes, it has the same effect as a simple object or simple adverb in the same position and causes inversion. Ex.: Was ich vermochte, habe ich getan. — Als ich in Berlin war, ſah ich ihn nicht.

TRANSPOSED ORDER.

8. The *personal verb comes last* in the clause. Ex.: Sie ſahen, daß jemand darin geweſen war. — Ein Mann hatte einen Eſel, der ſchon lange Jahre die Säcke zur Mühle getragen hatte. — Ich bewundere ihn, weil er ein ſo ſchönes Pferd hat.

NOTE. — This order is restricted to subordinate clauses introduced by a connective, that is, by a subordinating conjunction or by a relative pronoun or adverb.

1. If, however, the conjunction daß is omitted, the subordinate clause takes the normal order. Ex.: Ich glaube, wir bekommen dieſe Nacht Gewitter.

2. If, in a conditional clause, the conjunction wenn is omitted, the subordinate clause takes the inverted order. Ex.: Hätte ich nur etwas Geld, ſo ginge ich gern.

OTHER ELEMENTS.

9. The other elements of the simple sentences have usually the same position in the three orders. The relative position of the most important of them is that indicated in the following, although it should not be understood that they will all be found in any one sentence: —

1. *Pronoun object.* — Ex.: Ich habe dir Geld gegeben. — Er hat ſie zu ſeinem Geburtstag bekommen. If there are two pronoun objects, the accusative usually precedes. Ex.: Ich will ſie dir gerne zeigen. — Der älteſte Bruder erbarmte ſich ſeiner.

2. *Adverb of time.* Ex.: Ich habe geſtern meinen alten Vater beſucht. — Er hat mir heute ein Buch gegeben.

3. *Noun objects.* The order of cases is usually dative, accusative, genitive, but a noun object denoting a person generally precedes one denoting a thing. Ex.: Der Lehrer

hat dem Schüler ein Buch gegeben. — Er beſchuldigt ſeinen Diener der Untreue. — Sie haben den armen Mann ſeinem Schickſal überlaſſen.

4. *Other adverbs.* The order of occurrence is usually place, manner, degree. Ex.: Du wohnſt hier ſehr bequem. — Er arbeitet immer fleißig. Observe, however, that prepositional phrases modifying the verb, even if they are time phrases, will follow simple adverbs of whatever kind. Ex.: Wir ſpeiſen gewöhnlich um ſechs Uhr.

5. *Negation.* Ex.: Moritz verlor den Mut nicht. — Er hat ſeinen Vater nicht geſehen. But a negative modifying any special word precedes that word. Ex.: Nicht jeder Leſer hätte an ſeiner Stelle ſein mögen.

6. *Predicate adjective, or noun.* Ex.: Unſer Oheim iſt nicht reich. — Ich bin lange krank geweſen.

7. *Separable prefix.* Ex.: Die Arbeiter kommen vom Felde zurück. — Wird die Sonne bald aufgehen?

8. *Remainder of verb.* The auxiliary being the personal verb in compound tenses, the remainder of the verb comes after the other elements, the participle preceding the infinitive, if both occur. Illustrative sentences have already been given above.

SUMMARIES.

10. *Normal Order.* **Subject, Pers. Verb,** 1. Pronoun object, 2. Adv. of time, 3. Noun objects, 4. Other adverbs, 5. Negation, 6. Pred. adj. or noun, 7. Separable prefix, 8. Remainder of verb.

11. *Inverted Order.* Inverting element (if any), **Pers. Verb, Subject,** the other elements as in § 10.

12. *Transposed Order.* Connective, **Subject,** the other elements as in § 10, **Pers. Verb.**

OBSERVATIONS.

13. The general connectives (und, aber, allein, ſondern, denn, oder) have no effect on the order of words. The other conjunctions require either the inverted or transposed order after them, according as they introduce principal or subordinate clauses.

14. While principal clauses may have either the normal or the inverted order, subordinate clauses can have only the transposed, except as provided for in § 8, 1, 2. It is therefore essential in all cases to know whether one is dealing with a principal or subordinate clause — especially as their forms are not always distinguished in English.

REMARK. — Other comments on word-order are given in the notes. The word "Order" is frequently used to show that especial care is needed in the arrangement of the German sentence. The words "See grammar" are similarly used to call the student's attention to the subject mentioned, so that he may look it up in whatever grammar is at hand. German words given in the notes are frequently not in the form in which they must be used, and the student must therefore make the necessary changes. Words in the English text which are inclosed in [ ] are to be omitted, those in ( ) are to be inserted in translating into German. References by §§ are to the Introduction. Other references are to pages and to notes or lines, as indicated by n. or l.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY SELECTIONS.

GERMAN ORIGINAL WITH ENGLISH PARAPHRASE FOR RETRANSLATION.

INTRODUCTORY SELECTIONS.

1. Ameiſe und Grille.

Eine Grille kam im Winter zu einer Ameiſe und ſagte: „Gib mir etwas zu eſſen!“ Die Ameiſe fragte ſie: „Was haſt du denn im Sommer getan?“ „Geſungen,“ ſagte die Grille; und die Ameiſe antwortete: „Da[1] du im Sommer geſungen haſt, ſo magſt du im Winter tanzen.“

The Ant and the Cricket.

A cricket, which[2] came to an ant in winter, said: “Give me something to eat!” But when[3] the ant asked her: “What did[4] you (then) do in the summer?” she[5] answered: “I sang.[6]” Thereupon[7] the ant said: “You sang[6] in summer, and you may dance in winter.”

2. Dumme Antwort.

Zum ſchwäbiſchen Heere kam im Jahre 1795 ein Rekrut, der ein ſchöner wohlgewachſener[1] Mann war. Der Offizier fragte ihn, wie alt er ſei.[2] Der Rekrut antwortete: „Einundzwanzig Jahre alt. Ich bin ein ganzes Jahr krank geweſen, ſonſt[3] wäre ich zweiundzwanzig.“

---

[1] (*inasmuch*) *as*. [2] Subor. clause; transposed order; cf. § 12. [3] *but when* = when however = als aber. Order? [4] *did do* = have done. [5] Invert. Why? [6] *sang* = have sung. [7] darauf. Order?

[1] *well-grown* = well-built. [2] Subj. of indirect discourse. [3] *otherwise*.

A stupid Answer.

In the year 1795 a recruit[4] came to the Suabian army. He was a handsome, well-built man. When[5] the officer asked, "How old are you?" he answered[6] that he was[7] twenty-one years old, and that he would[8] be twenty-two, if he had[9] not been ill [for] a whole year.

3. Der Schäfer und der Goldſchmied.

Ein Schäfer fragte einen Goldſchmied, wie viel ein ſo und ſo großer[1] Klumpen Gold wert ſei. Der Goldſchmied bewirtete[2] ihn prächtig, um ihn geſchmeidig[3] zu machen, und fragte endlich, wo er denn einen ſolchen Klumpen gefunden habe. Da antwortete der Schäfer, daß er noch[4] keinen habe, aber bald einen zu finden hoffe.

The Shepherd and the Goldsmith.

A stupid shepherd went to a goldsmith[5] who thought[6] that the man had[7] a large lump [of] gold, because he asked how much a lump of such and such a size would[7] be worth. And so the goldsmith entertained him[8] splendidly, for[9] he wanted to make him pliant. At last he asked: "Where did[11] you find the lump?" Then the shepherd answered: "I have not yet found any, but I hope to find one soon[12]."

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[4] Cf. § 11. [5] als. [6] Order? For punctuation of following clause, see § 1, 2. [7] Indirect discourse. Pres. subj. Cf. 28, n. 11. [8] Pret. subj. [9] Plupf. subj.

[1] *a so and so great lump* = a lump of such and such a size. [2] bewirten = entertain. [3] *malleable* = pliant. [4] noch keinen = as yet none = not yet — any. [5] Punctuation? [6] glauben, not denken. Use here ind. dis. after glauben. [7] Tense and mode? Order? [8] Cf. 32, n. 17. [9] denn. Normal order; cf. § 10. [10] *want to* = wollen, with simple inf. [11] Perfect tense. [12] Order?

4. Die wandernden Frösche.

Bei[1] großer Sommerhitze trocknete[2] ein Sumpf aus, und die beiden Frösche, welche ihn noch bewohnten, mußten wandern. Sie kamen an einen tiefen Brunnen, der noch ziemlich[3] viel Wasser hatte. „Sollen wir hineinhüpfen[4]?" fragte der jüngere. „Nein," rief der ältere; „denn wenn das Wasser auch hier austrocknete, wie sollten wir wieder herauskommen[5]?"

The wandering Frogs.

Two frogs were still inhabiting[6] a swamp when[7] it[8] dried up in [the] great heat of summer, and they had[9] to wander [away]. A well to which they came, still had a little[10] water [in it]. The younger frog asked whether[11] they should not jump in.[12] "No," cried the older [one]; "do you think[13] that we could[14] jump out again, if the water dried[14] up here too?"

5. Die Sperlinge.

Eine alte Kirche, welche den Sperlingen unzählige Nester gab, wurde ausgebessert.[1] Als sie nun in ihrem neuen Glanze dastand, kamen die Sperlinge wieder, ihre alten Wohnungen zu suchen. Allein[2] sie fanden sie alle vermauert.[3] „Zu was," schrieen sie, „taugt[4] denn nun das große Gebäude? Kommt, verlaßt den unbrauchbaren Steinhaufen."

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[1] *in.* [2] austrocknen = dry up. [3] *tolerably.* [4] Why not hereinhüpfen? [5] Why not hinauskommen? [6] *were still inhabiting* = inhabited still. [7] als. [8] er. Why? [9] *have to* = müssen, with simp. inf. [10] ein wenig. [11] ob. [12] Is it hinein, or herein? Order? [13] glaubst du. [14] Subj.

[1] ausbessern = better = repair. [2] allein = aber. [3] vermauern = wall up. [4] taugen zu = be fit for.

The Sparrows.

The sparrows had built[5] themselves[6] innumerable nests in an old church. But[7] when the church was being repaired, they had to leave their old dwellings. And when they came back, the church stood before[8] them in its new splendor, but their old dwellings were all walled up. Then they[9] all screamed: "Come, [let us] leave this great building. It is fit for nothing[10];" for they considered[11] the repaired church a useless heap of stones.

6. Ludwig XII. und der Hofmann.

Ein Hofmann riet Ludwig XII., König von Frankreich, er möge[1] einem reichen Bürger, der ihn, ehe er noch König war, beleidigt hatte, alle seine Güter nehmen. Da erwiderte Ludwig: „Ich war noch nicht König, als er mich beleidigte. Jetzt als König bin ich sein Vater geworden; ich muß ihm alles vergeben."

Louis XII. and the Courtier.

Before Louis XII. became king of France, a rich citizen had insulted him. But when a courtier advised him[2] to take[3] [away] all the man's property,[4] Louis replied: "He did not insult the king, for he insulted me before I became king. I am now his father, as[5] I have become his king, and so I must forgive him."

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[5] bauen. [6] Dat. refl.; sich (selbst). [7] *when however* (aber). [8] vor. Case? [9] Order? [10] nichts. [11] *consider* = halten — für.

[1] Ind. dis. after riet. [2] Dat. Arrange, *him a courtier advised*. [3] *to take* = that he, etc. See German above. [4] *the man* (dat.) *all his property*. [5] *as* = inasmuch as = da.

7. Der Bettler.

Ein reicher Mann ging an einem kalten Wintertage ſpazieren. Er hatte ſich ſo[1] warm wie möglich angezogen.[2] Trotz[3] alle dem fror[4] ihn ſo, daß ihm die Zähne klapperten. Er ſah einen armen Bettler und wunderte ſich nicht wenig, wie es dem Bettler möglich ſei, ſo halb nackt herumzulaufen, ohne die Kälte ſcheinbar[5] zu fühlen. „Das kann ich Ihnen leicht erklären," ſprach der Bettler. „Wenn ich ausgehe, ſo ziehe ich alle meine Kleider an, aber Sie laſſen den größten Teil Ihrer Kleider zu Hauſe. Es ſind die Kleider, die Sie zu Hauſe gelaſſen haben, welche Ihnen das Wetter ſo kalt ſcheinen laſſen."

The Beggar.

A rich man wanted to take[6] a walk on a cold winter day. After[7] he had dressed himself as warmly as possible, he went out. Although[8] he had put on his warmest clothing, the cold was so great that his teeth chattered. He wondered not a little when he saw a beggar who was going[9] about half naked and apparently not feeling[10] the cold. "That is easy to explain," said the beggar. "When[11] I want to take a walk on a cold day, I put on all my clothing; but you have left the greater part of your clothing at home. It is[12] not the clothing which you have put on, but[13] that[14] which you have left at home, which makes[15] the day seem so cold to you."

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[1] ſo — wie = as — as. [2] anziehen = pull on = put on (of clothing). ſich anziehen = ? [3] *in spite of all that.* [4] frieren = be cold. (es) fror ihn = ? [5] *apparently.* [6] *take a walk* = ſpazieren gehen. [7] *after* (conj.) = nachdem. [8] obgleich. Order? [9] *was going about* = went about. [10] Say, *felt not.* Order? [11] wenn; cf. 26, n. 4. [12] Plural. [13] ſondern. Why? [14] die. [15] laſſen. See German above.

8. Die wunderbare Brücke.

Ich weiß eine Brücke, die ist nicht von Maurern und Zimmerleuten,[1] nicht aus Holz und nicht aus Stein gebaut; der liebe Gott hat sie nur aus Wasser bereitet. Sie wird manchmal sehr schnell fertig,[2] wohl[3] in einer Nacht, kann aber auch wieder eben so schnell verschwinden. Sie kann die Sonne und die linde Luft nicht vertragen. Ihr Glanz vergeht, sobald die Sonne recht warm darauf scheint. Am längsten dauert sie bei strenger Winterkälte. Da wird sie immer[4] dicker und fester.

The wonderful Bridge.

I have often seen a wonderful bridge which God makes from nothing but[5] water. No[6] mason can build it[9] of stone. No carpenter has ever[7] built such[8] a bridge of wood. It[9] often[10] disappears very quickly, even in a night, but it is often just as quickly completed. As[11] soon as the sun shines upon it[12] and it feels the soft air, its splendor passes away, and it becomes water again. When the cold of winter is very severe, the bridge lasts longest,[13] for it then becomes constantly thicker and stronger.

9. Sei nicht eitel.

Als ein berühmter Weiser[1] noch ein Knabe war, las[2] er eines Abends seinem Vater aus den heiligen Büchern vor. Seine Brüder schliefen ein, und er sprach: „Sieh, Vater, alle

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[1] Sing. Zimmermann. [2] fertig werden = get ready = be completed. [3] indeed = even. [4] *always thicker* = constantly thicker. [5] als, or say, as above, for the whole phrase, nur aus Wasser. [6] kein. [7] je. [8] *such a* = eine solche, or so eine. [9] Pronoun? [10] Order? [11] *as soon as* = sobald (als). [12] *upon it* = darauf. [13] Adv. superl. as above.

[1] *wise one* = sage. Weiser is an adj. used as a noun. [2] vorlesen (dat.) = read before = read aloud to.

ſchlafen; ich allein bete noch." Da nahm ihn ſein Vater bei der Hand und ſprach: „O mein Sohn, wäre es nicht beſſer, auch du ſchliefeſt, als daß du ſo eitel[3] biſt auf das, was du tuſt?"

Do not be vain.

One evening a father listened[4] while[5] one of his sons, who afterwards[6] became a famous sage, read aloud to him out of a sacred book. After the other sons had[10] fallen asleep, this [one] said to his father that he alone was still praying,[7] and that all his brothers were asleep. Then his father, taking[8] him by the hand, said: "O my son, you are vain of what you are doing. It would be better for[9] you to sleep than to be vain."

10. Der Morgen.

Die Nacht iſt vorüber, es wird hell. Die Hähne haben ſchon eine Zeitlang[1] gekräht und den Morgen verkündet. Die erwachenden Vögel zwitſchern vor den Fenſtern. Die Menſchen verlaſſen das Bett. Die Sonne iſt unterdeſſen hinter[2] den Bergen hervorgekommen; ihre Strahlen wecken die noch ſchlafenden Tiere. Im Garten, auf den Wieſen und auf den Feldern glänzt alles[3] von hellen Tautropfen. Was geſtern dürre war, iſt heute wieder friſch geworden. Die Menſchen, welche geſtern müde und ſchläfrig waren, ſind jetzt wieder ſtark und gehen munter an ihre Arbeit.

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[3] eitel auf = vain of. [4] zuhören. [5] während, or als. [6] ſpäter. Ind. dis. Tense? [8] Say, *then said his father, as* (indem, or als) *he him by the hand took.* [9] Say, *that you slept* (pret. subj.), *than that you, etc.* [10] ſein.

[1] *already — for some little time.* [2] hinter — hervorkommen = come forth (out from) behind. [3] *everything.*

Morning.

(The) night is past, for[4] it is growing[5] light and the crowing[6] of the cock has already announced the morning. The birds awaken[7] and twitter outside[8] the windows, and people[9] rise[10] from their beds. Meanwhile the sun comes out from behind the hills, and its beams fall upon[11] the still sleeping animals and wake them. Yesterday everything in[12] the garden, the meadows and the fields was dry; today everything glitters with bright dewdrops. People go to their work, for they are now strong and cheerful, although[13] they were tired and sleepy yesterday.[14]

11. Das iſt auch ausgegangen.

Ein Herr, welcher oft von einem langweiligen Beſucher beläſtigt worden war, gab ſeinem Diener den Befehl, dieſen Menſchen nicht wieder vorzulaſſen,[1] ſondern ihn höflich abzuweiſen.[2] Bald kam auch der unwillkommene Gaſt und fragte den Diener, ob ſein Herr zu Hauſe ſei. „Nein," antwortete der Diener, „er iſt ausgegangen." „In dieſem Falle[3]," bemerkte der Beſucher, „möchte ich Ihre Herrin ſehen; ich habe ihr etwas zu ſagen." „Sie iſt auch ausgegangen," antwortete der Diener. „Gut, ich werde auf ſie warten; aber da es kalt iſt, werde ich neben dem Feuer im Salon Platz[4] nehmen." „Das iſt auch ausgegangen," ſagte der Diener mit der größten Ruhe.[5]

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[4] Order? [5] werden. [6] das Krähen. [7] Erwachen is intrans.; erwecken is trans. [8] vor. [9] die Menſchen. [10] aufſtehen aus. [11] auf. Case? [12] Notice the renderings of *in* above in the German. [13] obgleich. [14] Order?

[1] vorlaſſen = let before = admit (to one's presence). [2] abweiſen = direct away = dismiss. [3] *in this case* = then. [4] *take place* = take a seat. [5] *rest* = calmness.

That's out too.

A tedious visitor had so greatly[6] annoyed a gentleman that he at last ordered his servant not to admit this person[7] again. When the unwelcome visitor came and asked the servant, "Is your master at home?" the latter,[8] wishing[9] to dismiss him politely, said that he was (gone) out. Then the visitor remarked: "Tell[10] your mistress that I should like[11] to see her, as[12] I have something to say to her." The servant answered that she too was out. The visitor remarked that he would wait for[13] her, but as[12] it was cold, he would take a seat by the fire in the parlor. But the servant replied with the greatest calmness: "That's out too."

12. Der Trauermarſch.

Kurze Zeit nach dem Tode des Komponiſten Meyerbeer kam ein Neffe desſelben[1] zu Roſſini und bat dieſen um die Erlaubnis, ihm einen Trauermarſch vorſpielen zu dürfen,[2] den er zu Ehren[3] ſeines Onkels komponiert hatte. Roſſini gab die Erlaubnis und hörte die mittelmäßige Kompoſition geduldig an. „Nun, was denken Sie davon?" fragte der junge Mann, nachdem er ſeinen Marſch zu Ende[4] geſpielt hatte. „Nicht übel, mein junger Freund," antwortete Roſſini, ihm auf die Schulter klopfend, „aber hübſcher wäre es doch geweſen, wenn Sie geſtorben wären, und Ihr Onkel den Trauermarſch komponiert hätte."

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[6] Say, ſo ſehr. [7] Menſch — here depreciatory. [8] dieſer. [9] Say, *who wished.* [10] ſagen. [11] *should like* = möchte (gern). [12] da. [13] Preposition?

[1] *a nephew of the same* = one of his nephews. [2] *to be allowed.* [3] zu Ehren = in honor of. [4] *played to the end* = played through.

The funeral March.

A nephew of the composer Meyerbeer composed a funeral march in honor of his uncle. The composition was a very mediocre [one], but the young man wanted to play it to Rossini.[5] Accordingly[6] he went to[7] him and asked[8] for (the) permission to play the march to him. Rossini gave (the) permission and listened[9] patiently, until[10] the young man had played his march through. When the latter asked him what he thought of it,[11] Rossini slapped him on the shoulder and answered: "The march is not bad, my young friend. But if you had died, and the march had been composed by[12] your uncle in your honor,[13] it would have been nicer."

13. Ruſſell und Bismarck.

Graf Odo Ruſſell, der engliſche Geſandte am deutſchen Hofe, beſuchte eines Tages den Fürſten Bismarck. Nach einer längeren[1] Unterhaltung bemerkte der Graf, daß ein Mann wie der Reichskanzler wohl[2] recht oft von langweiligen Menſchen mit Beſuchen geplagt werde. „Sie haben aber doch jedenfalls[3] das eine oder das andere[4] Mittel, ſich ſolche Leute vom Halſe zu ſchaffen,"[5] bemerkte der Graf. „Ei freilich," antwortete Bismarck. „Eins meiner beſten iſt, daß ich mich durch meine Frau

[5] Why dem Roſſini? [6] daher. [7] zu. Why zu here and the simp. dat. in *to Rossini?* [8] bitten, or fragen? [9] zuhören. [10] bis. [11] *of it* = davon. What does daran mean with denken? [12] von. [13] *in your honor* = Ihnen zu Ehren.

[1] *a longer* = a rather long. [2] *doubtless.* [3] doch jedenfalls = nevertheless surely = must surely. [4] *the one or the other means* = some means or other. [5] *to get such people from your neck* = to get rid of such people.

unter diesem oder jenem Vorwande abrufen lasse.[6] Natürlich kann dann der Besucher nicht länger bleiben." Kaum hatte der Fürst diese Worte gesprochen, als die Fürstin hereintrat und sagte: „Otto, es ist an der Zeit, deine Medizin zu nehmen." Bei diesen Worten brach Graf Odo in ein schallendes[7] Gelächter aus. Als ein Weltmann faßte[8] er die Sache von der heitern[9] Seite auf, nahm seinen Hut und empfahl[10] sich.

Russell and Bismarck.

When Lord Odo Russell was the English ambassador at the German court, he was one day making a call[11] on (the) Prince Bismarck, and after a rather long conversation he remarked that the visits of tiresome people doubtless often annoyed a man like the imperial chancellor. "But you can surely get rid of such people by[12] some means or other," continued[13] Lord Russell. "Of course," said Bismarck; "for example,[14] I often[15] have[16] my wife come and call me off on[17] one pretext or another, and then the visitors have to leave." Scarcely had Bismarck spoken these words when some one[18] entered. It was his wife, who said to him that he ought[19] to take his medicine. Lord Russell, who was a man of the world, saw the humorous side of the affair,[20] and broke out into a loud laugh at[21] these words. Then he took his hat and left.

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[6] *have myself called off.* Observe the act. inf. [7] *resounding* = loud. [8] auffaſſen = lay hold of = take. [9] *cheerful* = humorous. [10] ſich empfehlen = commend one's self (on leaving) = leave. [11] *make a call on* = beſuchen. [12] durch. [13] fortfahren. [14] zum Beiſpiel. [15] Order? [16] laſſen. [17] unter. [18] jemand. [19] ſollen, with simp. inf. [20] *affair* = thing = Sache. [21] bei.

PART II.

EASY NARRATIVE SELECTIONS.

EASY NARRATIVE SELECTIONS.

14. The rich Man and the Beggar.

A beggar said to a rich man: "Brother, give[1] me something." The rich man asked: "Since when[2] have[3] we (then[4]) been brothers?" "Why,"[5] said the beggar, "are we not all sons of Adam!" "You are[6] right," said the other, "I did not think[7] of that[8]"; and then he gave the beggar a penny.

"But a penny is a very small present for a brother," said the beggar. "What!" cried the rich man, greatly astonished, "friend, if all [the] sons of Adam gave you as[9] much as I [have], you[10] would soon be the richest man on earth.[11]"

15. The Boy in the Woods.[1]

A boy ran [out] into the woods. Then the oak said to him: "Come,[2] lie down in[3] my shadow." The boy an-

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[1] gib. [2] ſeit wann. [3] *have been* = are. Present for the perfect to express what still continues. [4] Contrast *then* here and in l. 5. [5] *why* (of surprise) = ei. [6] *be right* (adj.) = recht (noun) haben. [7] The German has only the one form for *thought, was thinking, did think.* [8] *of that* = daran. See grammar for this use of a prep. compound, instead of the pron. and prep. [9] so. [10] If the conditional clause precedes, invert the principal clause and begin it with *so*. Thus, *so would you.* [11] auf der Erde, or auf Erden (old dat. sing.).

[1] Sing. [2] Use du in speaking to a child, an animal, or an inanimate object. Form of imperative here? [3] Case?

swered: "When[4] I come back I will[5] do so[6]; I am not tired now.[7]"

Then he met the lily-of-the-valley. It[8] said: "Come, smell my fragrance." The boy went [up] to[9] it, and because it smelled so sweet,[10] he said: "I will take[11] you along with [me] to[12] my mother." And the flower was satisfied.[13]

Then he caught[14] sight of the red strawberry. It cried to him: "Come, pick me, I am ripe." Then the boy answered: "Strawberry, I will take you along with [me] to my sister." And the strawberry was satisfied.

At last the boy came to the nightshade. It cried to him: "Come, eat me, I am ripe." The boy answered: "I do not want[15] to eat you; you look[16] poisonous; but I will pick you and show you to my father[17]; he knows[18] you better than I [do]."

16. The King and the Girl.

A king was[1] received[2] in state[3] in a village. The schoolchildren and their teacher welcomed him, and a little girl recited a poem to him,[4] with which[5] he was much[6] pleased.

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[4] *When* in questions (direct or indirect) is wann; referring to a *single action in the past* it is als; elsewhere it is wenn. [5] Is it future (werden), or does it express purpose (wollen)? [6] es. [7] Better, *now am I.* [8] Pronoun? [9] zu. [10] lieblich, rather than süß. [11] *take along with* = mitnehmen. [12] *to* (expressing *motion to* a person) = zu. [13] damit (or simply es) zufrieden. [14] *catch sight of* = erblicken. [15] wollen. [16] *look* = appear = aussehen. [17] Simple dat. [18] kennen, not wissen. Why?

[1] A real passive; wurde, not war. [2] *receive* (guests) = empfangen, not erhalten. [3] *in state* = festlich. [4] Simp. dat. [5] *with which* = worüber. [6] *Much* (as adv.) is usually sehr, not viel.

"You have performed your task nicely," said the king. "But now I want to ask[7] you some questions. Where[8] does that belong?" he asked, and showed the child an orange.

"To[9] the vegetable kingdom," answered the girl shyly. "Where does that belong?" asked the king again and pointed to[10] a gold-piece. "To the mineral kingdom," was the answer. "But where do I then[11] belong, my child?" was the third question. The child looked at the king pleasantly and said: "To the kingdom of heaven." Then a tear glistened in the king's eye, and he lifted the little girl up and kissed her.

17. A Greek General.

Once,[1] when a famous Greek was in command of the army, he learned[2] that his armor-bearer had given a prisoner his freedom for money. "Give me back my shield," the general said to him, "since money has sullied your hands, you can not be my companion in dangers."

The same general once[3] answered some one who wanted to bribe him: "If that which[4] your king wishes, is right, I shall do it for nothing[5]; but[6] if it is not right, he has not treasures enough to[7] bribe me."

And yet[8] his poverty was really so great that he had only

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[7] dir . . . Fragen ſtellen. [8] wohin. [9] in (acc.). [10] auf. Case? [11] Cf. 25, n. 4.

[1] einſt. [2] *learn* = to get by experience, or from the reports of others = erfahren, not lernen. [3] Order? [4] *that, which* = das, was (not welches, or das). [5] *for nothing* = umſonſt. [6] *but if* = if however (aber). [7] *in order* (um) *me to* (zu) *bribe*. [8] doch. Order?

one mantle. He was asked[9] one day[10] why he had[11] not gone out for[12] some days. "My mantle is in the wash just now," he said.

18. The Officer and the Peasant.

In one of the European wars an officer was once sent out to[1] search [for] fodder for the horses. He rode for a long time[2] in a lonely valley and saw no one, but at last[3] he caught sight of a miserable hut. When he knocked at[4] the door, an old man came out.[5] "Show me a field, old [man]," said the officer, "where my men can get fodder for the horses."

The peasant went[6] on before them, and after about a quarter of an hour, they came to a fine barley-field. "Here is what we are searching [for]," said the officer. "Not yet," answered the peasant and went on.[7] They followed him[8] and came at last to another barley-field.

After[9] the soldiers had[13] mowed the grain and bound it on[10] their horses, and were[11] about to ride away again, the officer said: "You have led[12] us further than was necessary, old [man]; the first field was better than this." "I know it," answered the peasant, "but it was not mine."

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[9] Man fragte ihn. [10] Case? [11] Indirect discourse. Use subj. mode and the tense of the direct discourse; but avoid generally a subj. form identical with the indic. by using pret. for pres., etc. [12] *for* = since = ſeit.

[1] *in order to.* [2] *for a long time* = lange. [3] Better, *at last however* [4] an. Case? [5] heraus. Why not hinaus? [6] *go on before one* = einem vorangehen. [7] weiter. [8] Case? [9] *after* (as conj.) = nachdem, not merely nach. [10] auf. Case? [11] *be about to* = eben wollen, or im Begriffe ſein. [12] Arr., *us further led than necessary was.* [13] Cf. 44, n.6.

19. The Lion and the Fox.

There[1] was once a fox that had never seen a lion; and so, when he saw one [for] the first time,[2] he was[3] so frightened that he did not know what to do.[4]

The lion did him[5] no harm; and the fox crept off, and ran to his hole and there hid.[6] He stayed in it[7] until he had[8] to search [for] food, and then he crept out[9] in great fear.

But the fox once more[10] met the same lion some days after this.[11] This time the fox was not [quite] so much frightened. He looked the great king[12] of (the) beasts in the face[13]; and instead of creeping[14] away in fright,[15] as[16] before, trotted[17] off slowly, and even[18] stopped and looked[19] around.

A third time[20] the fox met the lion; and this time he went up[21] to him, as if there was nothing[22] to fear. He seemed to say: "Good morning, Mr. Lion; how do you do[23] this fine day[24]? I hope[25] Mrs. Lion and the little [ones] are all well."

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[1] *there was once* = es war einmal. [2] *time* = mal. [3] Observe that the subor. clause has preceded. [4] Say, *what he should do.* [5] *him no harm* = ihm nichts zu Leid. [6] Refl. [7] Cf. 25, n. 8. [8] *have to* = müssen. [9] hinaus, or heraus? [10] *once more* = again. [11] Say, *after some days*, or *some days* (acc.) *afterwards.* [12] Dat. [13] Acc. [14] Inf. with zu. [15] The modifiers of an inf. precede the inf. [16] wie vorher. [17] *trotted he slowly off.* [18] *even stopped* = blieb sogar stehen. [19] Refl. [20] zum drittenmal. [21] *up* = hin, or heran. Order? [22] Say, *as if he had* (subj.) *no fear.* [23] *do* (of health) = sich befinden. [24] Acc. [25] The order of the subor. clause depends on the expression or omission of daß. Cf. § 8, 1.

Tuesday

20. Some Fables.

Some ripe grapes were hanging high[1] up on a grape-vine. A fox came by, saw the grapes, and wanted[2] them. He sprang up[3] and tried to seize them, but in vain. That made him very angry, and he cried: "I do not want the grapes at all; they are too sour for me.[4]"

The hare challenged the tortoise to a race, and she consented. A large oak was[5] to be the goal, and the race was to begin the next morning.[6] Very early in the morning[7] the tortoise started[8] on her way, and crawled slowly towards the tree. The hare, however, played around in the grass for a long time, but at last he began to run and soon caught[9] up with the tortoise. Then he lay down in the shadow of a large tree and fell fast asleep. The tortoise neither[10] rested nor slept, but crawled slowly towards the goal. Late in the afternoon the hare waked up and ran as fast[11] as he could till he came to the oak. But the tortoise was already there and had won the race.

The tortoise wanted to learn to[12] fly. She went to the eagle, therefore,[13] and asked[14] him to teach her to fly.[15]

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[1] *high up on* = hoch oben an. [2] *wanted* = wollte — haben. [3] in die Höhe; *into the air*, not *to his feet*, is meant. [4] *me* (dat.) *too sour*. [5] *was to* = ſollte. Sollen often expresses what is a matter of agreement or report. [6] Definite time, and the phrase not dependent on an adv. Use acc. or an with dat.; thus, den nächſten Morgen, or am nächſten Morgen. [7] The time phrase here depends on an adv. Use gen. or an with dat.; thus, früh morgens, or früh am Morgen. [8] ſich auf den Weg machen. [9] *catch up with* = einholen. [10] Arr., *the tortoise rested not, nor* (noch) *slept she, but* (ſondern) *she*. [11] Say, *so fast he could*, or *what he could*. [12] Lernen and lehren both take the inf. without zu. [13] *therefore to the eagle*. Cf. § 1, 1. [14] Notice the difference between *ask* here and in the next line. [15] *her fly to teach*. Cf. § 1, 3.

The eagle asked: "How can you fly without wings?" But the tortoise still[16] wished to learn to fly and still begged the eagle to teach her. So[17] the eagle took her between[18] his claws and flew high [up] into the air with her. Then he let her loose, and she fell down[19] upon a stone and was[20] dashed to pieces.

21. [Little] Red Riding-hood.[1]

Once there was a little girl who[2] was called [little] Red Riding-hood, because she always wore a red hood. She had an old grandmother, who lived all[3] alone in a large wood, and who was very kind to[4] her, for[5] she had given her her red hood and many other pretty things besides.[6] Now,[7] the grandmother was ill. The mother of the little girl cooked[8] some cakes one day, and said to her: "Red Riding-hood, take[9] some of these cakes [to] your grandmother, for she is ill and can not[10] cook any [for] herself.[11] Take her also this bowl full [of] soup. Be very careful on[12] the way. Do not run, lest you fall [down] and break the bowl; and keep[13] in the path all[14] the time, [so] that you [will] not get lost.[15]"

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[16] Order? [17] Alſo. [18] *between* = in. Case? [19] herab, or hinab? [20] Cf. 26, n. 1.

[1] Rotkäppchen. [2] The rel. must be neut. as it stands next to the noun, but *she*, in the next line and elsewhere, may be fem. [3] ganz. [4] gegen. [5] Order after denn? [6] noch. Arr., *besides many other things* (Sachen). [7] Nun, with a comma after it, would mean *well*. To give the meaning here, omit the comma and invert, inserting aber. Thus, nun aber war. [8] backen, not kochen (boil). [9] Not nehmen. [10] *not — any* = kein. [11] *Himself, herself, themselves*, when reflexive, are ſich (ſelbſt). [12] auf. [13] Say, *remain upon*. [14] *all* = whole = ganz. Arr., *the whole time*. [15] *get lost* = ſich verlaufen.

Red Riding-hood started on her[16] way. In the wood a wolf met her,[17] but she was not afraid of him. He said: "Good morning,[18] little Red Riding-hood. Where[19] are you going so early?" She answered: "I am going to my dear grandmother's.[20] Mother has cooked some cakes, which I wish[21] to take [to] her, together[22] with some soup, [so] that she may get[23] stronger." The wolf said: "Where does your grandmother live?" Red Riding-hood answered: "Back[24] in the forest, where a big oak and lilac trees stand before a cottage."

"Wouldn't you like[25] to take her a bouquet?" said the wolf. Red Riding-hood saw the beautiful flowers in the wood and thought it would be nice to do so.[26] She plucked red and white and blue flowers and made a bouquet of them.[27] While[28] doing this, however, she got off[29] the path, and it was † a long time[30] before she found it again.

Meantime the wolf had* run to the cottage and knocked at the door. "Who is out there[31]?" cried the grandmother. "Red Riding-hood," answered the wolf. "I bring you some cakes and soup. Please[32] open the door." The grandmother said: "I can't get out of[33] bed; I am ill. Press on the latch, and then the door will open."

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[16] *the*. [17] In the inverted or the transposed order a pronoun object usually precedes a noun subject. [18] Case? [19] *where* = whither = wohin. [20] Dat. with zu. [21] *Wish to* is here wollen [22] Omit *together*, or say, *and some soup thereto* (dazu). [23] *get* = become. [24] hinten. [25] möchteſt du. [26] *that to do*. [27] daraus. [28] Say, *while she did this*. [29] Say, *came she however from the path off* (ab). [30] Cf. 28, n. 2. [31] *out there* = (da) draußen. [32] Comma after bitte, if *open* is imperative. Contrast *open* here and in l. 23. [33] *get out of* = aufſtehen aus dem. † *was* = lasted. * Aux.?

The wolf did so[34] and went into the room and devoured the grandmother. Then he put on[35] her clothes and her cap, and lay [down] in the bed and covered himself up.

Soon[36] little Red Riding-hood came and knocked at the door. The wolf said, "Who is there?" She answered: "Red Riding-hood, grandma. Please open the door." The wolf answered: "I can't get out out of bed; I am ill. Press on the latch, and then the door will open." The little girl entered the room and said: "Grandma, I have some cakes and some soup for you. Where shall[37] I put them?" The wolf answered: "Put them on the little table by the door, and then come to me."

The little girl[38] grew quite anxious, for the voice of the wolf did not sound like[39] her grandmother's.[40] She went to the bed, however.[41] Then she said: "Oh, grandmother, how strange you look! You have such[42] big ears." "[So] that I can hear you better." "You have such big eyes." "[So] that I can see you better." "Grandmother, what[43] big hands you have." "[So] that I can lay hold of you better." "But, grandmother, what a fearfully large mouth you have." "[So] that I can eat you better." And with that the wolf jumped out of the bed, devoured little Red Riding-hood, and lay down again. He had eaten too much, and soon[44] fell asleep and snored.

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[34] When *so* is a sort of indef. obj. of a verb or represents in predicate a preceding word or phrase, it is translated by es, for which das is substituted when emphatic, or at the beginning of the sentence. [35] Two different verbs for *put on* here; see vocab. [36] Say, *soon afterwards* (darauf). [37] When *shall* expresses obligation (*am to, ought to, etc.*), use ſollen, not werden. [38] Es wurde dem kleinen Mädchen ganz bange. Notice this dat. construction. [39] *like* (as adv.) = wie, not gleich, or ähnlich. [40] *that* (die) *of her grandmother* [41] Order? [42] ſo, rather than ſolche. [43] was für, or welch'. [44] Order?

Then a hunter came along[45] and heard the snoring,[46] and he thought: "I will see how the old woman is.[47]" He went into the room and saw the wolf lying[48] in the bed. Quickly he took his rifle to shoot it dead, but then it occurred to him: "Perhaps the monster has devoured the old woman, and if I shoot him dead, she will have to die too.[49]" He took his hunting-knife, therefore,[50] and began to rip open the wolf. Soon a red hood appeared, and little Red Riding-hood jumped quickly out of the wolf, and her grandmother too. They then[51] thanked the hunter. But little Red Riding-hood ran out and got[52] some stones and put[53] them into the wolf. At last the wolf waked up, sprang quickly out of bed, and fell[54] dead.

Then they were all very glad. The hunter pulled off the wolf's hide and took it with [him.] The grandmother ate the soup and then the cakes, but she gave the child some of[55] them. Little Red Riding-hood then said, "Good bye, dear grandmother," went through the wood, and took care not to get out of the path again. She told her mother everything, and the latter[56] was very glad to have her little girl again.

22. Why the Sea is salt.

Long ago there[1] were[2] two brothers. The one was rich, and the other was poor. It was just before Christmas, but

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[45] vorbei. [46] Inf. as noun; see grammar. [47] *be* (of health) = ſich befinden. [48] Inf. [49] *so must she too.* [50] *he took therefore* (daher). [51] Order? [52] (*go and*) *get* = holen. [53] legen. [54] *fell dead down* (nieder). [55] von. Cf. 25, n. 8. [56] dieſer.

[1] The expletive es must be omitted unless it precedes the verb Why? [2] leben.

the poor man had nothing in the house for his Christmas dinner[3]; so[4] he went to his brother and asked him for[5] something. The rich man got angry, when he heard his brother's request, but, as[6] everybody gives gifts at[7] Christmas, he took a ham, and threw it at[8] his brother, and said: "Go away, and never come back again." The poor man thanked the rich [one] for the ham, put[9] it under his arm, and started on his way home.

He had to go through a great forest. In the midst of it,[10] he saw an old man, who was cutting[11] wood. "Good evening," he said to him. "Good evening," said the old man. "You[12] have a fine ham under your arm. Where[13] did you get it?" Thereupon the poor man told him [about] it. "It's lucky[14] for you," said the old man, "that you have met me. You can become the richest man on earth, if you will take that[15] ham into the land of the dwarfs and sell it*[to] them. The entrance to that land is under this tree. Dwarfs[16] like ham very much and rarely get it. But you must not sell it for money. Sell it for the old hand-mill which stands behind the door. I will teach you [how] to use it."

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[3] Compound; see vocab. [4] *so* = therefore = alſo, or und ſo, rather than simply ſo. [5] um. [6] da. [7] zu. [8] nach. [9] There is *motion from one place to another* implied in *put* (ſtecken). What case after unter? [10] desſelben. [11] hacken. [12] It is customary in such stories as this and the two following to use ihr, not Sie, as the polite form. [13] woher. Say, wo habt ihr ihn her, or (less frequently) woher habt ihr ihn. Observe that woher (lit. *whence*) is followed by a form of *have*, not of *get* or some other verb. [14] *lucky* = a luck = ein Glück. [15] Unless distinctly pointing out the more remote object, or contrasting one object with another, use dieſer, not jener, for *that*. [15] Prefix def. art. Why? * May be derſelbe. Why?

The poor man thanked his new friend, who showed him the door under a stone under the tree. Through this door he entered into the land of the dwarfs. As[17] soon as he had entered, the dwarfs smelled the ham and came to him. They wanted to buy it with gold and silver, but he said that he would sell it only for the old hand-mill behind the door. The dwarfs looked astonished and shook their[18] heads. "You do not wish to buy it," said the poor man, "so I shall go home." But the odor of the ham had filled all parts of the land of the dwarfs, and all[19] the other dwarfs came running[20] up and wished to buy the ham. "Give him the mill," said the king, "it is broken, and he will not be able to use it. Give it [to] him, for we must have the ham." So the ham was sold. The poor man took the mill, which was not half so large as[21] the ham, and went back to[22] the woods. The old man taught him [how] to use it. It was now midnight, and he hurried home.

His wife was very glad to see him, for she * was very cold and hungry. There was[23] no wood for the fire and nothing to eat. She wept bitterly, when he told her he had nothing but[24] the old hand-mill. He placed the little hand-mill on the table and began to turn the crank. He wished[25] for light, fire, and something to eat. As soon as he began to turn the crank, a lighted[26] candle, a fire, and a fine supper came out of the mill. Then he wished for a tablecloth and

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[17] Say, *so soon* (*as*). [18] Say, *the head*, or *with the head*. Where no ambiguity can arise, the German commonly substitutes the def. art. for the poss. adj. Cf. also § 39, n. 13. [19] all' die, or alle die. [20] herbeigelaufen; idiom with kommen. [21] It seems preferable to use als to express difference of degree, and wie to express equality. This distinction is, however, by no means always observed. [22] *to* = into. [23] *there was no* = es war kein — da, or say, *she had no*. [24] als. [25] Say, *he wished himself* (ſich, dat.) *light* (acc.). [26] brennend. * Dat. cf. 33. n. 38.

dishes and spoons and knives and forks, and when he turned the crank, they, too, came out. He was much astonished at[27] his good luck, and his wife was almost beside[28] herself with[29] joy and astonishment. They had a fine supper, and after it was eaten, they ground out of the mill all that[30] they wished to[31] make themselves and the house warm and comfortable.

When (the) people went by[32] the house to[33] church the next day, they were much astonished to find glass in the windows instead of a wooden shutter. The poor man and his wife went to church in their nice new clothes. "That is all very strange,[34]" said every one. "Very strange, indeed,[35]" said the rich man to himself, when three days afterwards he[36] was invited to a grand feast at[37] the house of his once[38] poor brother. And what[39] a feast it was! The table was covered with a cloth as[40] white as snow, and the dishes were all of silver and gold. The rich man had not money enough to buy such fine things.[41] "Where did you get all[42] these things?" asked he. His brother told him about the dwarfs and the mill. Then he set it on the table again, and ground out boots and shoes and clothing for the poor people who had come to his house to see the grand feast which he had made for his brother. The rich man was envious of his brother's good luck and wanted to borrow the mill. He wished to get it

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[27] über (acc.). [28] *beside herself* = außer ſich. [29] vor. [30] alles, was. For this use of was (instead of welches or das) after neut. pronouns, indefinites, etc. see grammar. Cf. 27, n. 4. [31] The safe plan is to use um — zu whenever *to* can be changed to *in order to*. [32] an (dat.) — vorbei. [33] zur. [34] ſeltſam, or wunderlich. [35] *Indeed* may become in der Tat. [36] Order? [37] *in*. [38] einſt. [39] welch' ein. [40] *as — as* = (eben) ſo — wie. [41] Sache. [42] For *all* cf. 36, n. 19.

and never return it. His brother did not lend it [to] him, for the old man in the woods had told[43] him never to sell or lend it.

After some years the owner of the mill built himself[44] a splendid castle on a rock by[45] the sea. Many people came to see the castle and the wonderful mill. At last a very rich merchant came and asked whether the mill would[46] grind salt. He was told[47] that it would. Then he wanted to buy it. He bought and sold salt, and thought,[48] if he could own the mill, he could become still richer. The poor man would[49] not sell it, of course.[50] He was very rich and did not use the mill for himself, but he ground out presents for all the poor people who came to him. The merchant bribed one of the servants, and so[51] stole the mill and sailed away with it.

When he could no longer see the land, he said to the mill, "Grind salt, grind salt;" and he kept[52] on saying, "Grind salt, only salt." The mill began to grind salt, and the merchant filled all[53] the ship with it. When the ship was full, the merchant told[54] the mill to stop grinding,[55] but it kept on grinding[55] and filled the ship so full that it sank. Now the mill lies at[56] the bottom of the sea and keeps grinding salt, and that is why[57] the sea became salt.

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[43] Insert *he should* (ſollte). [44] ſich (dat.). [45] an. [46] Ind. dis. [47] Say, *they* (man) *answered him "yes."* [48] *think* = believe = glauben. [49] wollen; why not werden? [50] Order? [51] If the same subject is retained, the second member of this sentence must have the same order as the first; therefore say, *stole therefore the mill.* Or if, as seems preferable here, it is desired to change the order for any reason, a new subject must be inserted; that is, one may say here, *so stole he the mill.* [52] *kept on saying* = fuhr fort zu ſagen, or ſagte immer fort. [53] Cf. 31, n. 14. [54] *tell* = command; or cf. n. 43. [55] *to grind*, or *with the grinding* (inf. as noun). [56] auf. [57] *that is why* = therefore.

23. Puss-in-Boots.

There was once a poor miller who owned only a mill, a donkey, and a cat.[1] When he died, he left[2] his mill [to] his oldest son, his donkey to the second, and his cat to the youngest. The latter felt very sad over what[3] his father had done. With the mill and the donkey his two brothers could[4] earn their living,[5] he said to himself, but he feared that he should[6] have to starve.

The cat heard him thus talking[7] to himself. He came up[8] to his kind-hearted master and said: "Do[9] not be so sad. Trust in me, and I will help you. Give me a bag, and get[10] a pair of boots made for me, that I may make my way[11] through the mire and the brambles, and you will soon see what I can do."

The poor youth was too sad to believe what the cat said, but still[12] he bought the bag and had the little boots made for him. Puss put on the boots and hung the bag around his[13] neck. Then he started off to the woods. He put[14] some parsley, which rabbits[15] like very [much], into the bag and laid it on the ground. The rabbits did not think that he would do them any harm,[16] and so a plump [one] soon put its head into the bag to[17] eat the parsley. Then Puss pulled the string in[18] the mouth[19] of the sack and

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[1] Use Kater for *cat* and *puss* throughout this selection. [2] Not laſſen. [3] das, was. But why simply was in l. 13 and 14? [4] Mode and tense? [5] Say *bread*. [6] Mode and tense? [7] Inf. without zu after hören. [8] Cf. 29, n. 21. [9] Cf. 35, n. 12. [10] *get* (with dependent verb) = laſſen with act. inf. [11] *make my way* = kommen. [12] Say, *but he bought still* (doch). [13] ſich um den Hals. The German uses along with the def. art. representing a poss. adj. (cf. 36, n. 18) a dat. of the person when this dat. can be construed as the indirect obj. of the verb. [14] ſtecken. [15] Cf. 35, n. 16. [16] Say, *do them* (dat.) *anything for harm* (zu Leid). [17] Cf. 37, n. 31. [18] an, or um. [19] Öffnung.

killed the rabbit. In the same way[20] he killed one or two more.[21]

Then he went straight to[22] the court and asked for an audience with[23] the king. When he came before the monarch, who was seated on a throne, with the princess, his daughter, by his side, he made a graceful bow and said: "Your majesty, I have brought these rabbits from the estate of my good and kind[24] master, the Marquis of Carabas, who commissioned me to lay them at your majesty's feet.[25]"

The cat had himself given his master that title. The king was very [much] pleased,[26] graciously accepted the gift, and sent[27] his thanks to the marquis.

Not long after this[28] Puss heard that the king was going[29] to take a drive by[30] the river's side, and that his lovely daughter would accompany him. He said to his master: "If you follow my advice, your fortune is made. Bathe in the river at the place[31] which I shall show you, and leave[32] the rest [to] me."

The young man did what the cat advised him [to do], without knowing[33] why. While he was bathing, the king and the royal party passed by. Puss-in-boots came running[34] after them and called out as loud [as] he could: "Help! help! my good lord, the Marquis of Carabas, is in danger of drowning.[35]"

The king, seeing[36] it was the same cat that had brought

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[20] *in the same way* = auf dieſelbe Weiſe. [21] noch. Put before *one*. [22] an (acc.). [23] bei. [24] liebenswürdig here. [25] Say, *your majesty* (dat.) *to* (zu) *feet*. [26] Insert *thereat* (darüber). [27] *send thanks to* = danken laſſen. [28] Not nach dieſem. [29] As *was going* merely expresses futurity, what will it become in the ind. dis.? [30] *by* — *side* = an (dat.). [31] an der Stelle. [32] überlaſſen. [33] Inf. [34] ihnen nachgelaufen. Cf. 36, n. 20. [35] Inf. with zu. [36] *since* (or *when*) *the king saw, ordered he.*

him the rabbits, ordered his servants to help the poor marquis. Puss told the king that while his master was bathing, some thieves had[37] stolen his clothes. This was not true, for Puss had hidden them behind a tree.

Accordingly a servant went to the palace and got a splendid suit for the marquis. It became him very much,[38] and he looked so handsome that the king's daughter fell[39] in love with him, and the king requested[40] him to get[41] into the coach.

The cat, who was glad to find that his plan was so successful, ran[42] on before him, and seeing[43] some reapers who were reaping corn in a corn-field, he said to them: "You good[44] people who[45] are reaping, if you do not say that all[46] this corn belongs to my master, the Marquis of Carabas, you shall all be cut to pieces."

The reapers were frightened at what[47] the cat said, and were ready to do as he commanded. When the king passed by and wanted to know to whom all the corn belonged, they cried, "To the Marquis of Carabas."

The cat ran on before the coach and uttered the same threat to[48] all he met with, and the king was astonished at the great wealth of the marquis.

Not long after this the cat came to a grand castle which had a fine entrance. The castle was surrounded by magnificent trees, and was the home[49] of an ogre. Puss went into the castle, and in a few moments he was busy[50] chatting

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[37] Subj. Why? [38] Say, gut. [39] *fall in love with* = ſich verlieben in (acc.). [40] erſuchen. [41] ſteigen. [42] lief ihm voraus. [43] Expand to clause. [44] guten. Weak form of adj. after pers. pron. [45] die ihr ſchneidet. See grammar for this repetition of the pron. after the rel. [46] Form of *all*? [47] Cf. 39, n. 3. [48] Say, *to* (gegen) *all*, *whom he met*. [49] *home* = dwelling = Wohnung. [50] Say, *chatted busily*.

with the ogre, saying,[51] "Can't you change yourself into an animal, when you please?"

"Of course [I can]," said he, and in a moment he became a roaring lion. The cat rushed away in great alarm, but when he came back, no lion was to be seen[52] — only the ogre.

Then Puss said in anxious tones, "Please do[53] change into a mouse." But no sooner[54] had the ogre done so, than the cat sprang upon him and ate him up in a hurry. Puss-in-boots soon heard the royal party coming,[55] went out to meet[56] them, and, bowing[57] to the king, said: "Your majesty is welcome to[58] the castle of the Marquis of Carabas."

The king was delighted to find[59] that the marquis was the owner of so fine a[60] castle, and gladly accepted the kind invitation to look[61] at it. The marquis gave[62] his hand [to] the princess as she alighted, and [they] both followed the king into the great airy hall, where they all soon after partook of a rich feast, which the ogre had prepared for some of his own friends. He had little thought[63] that he himself should be eaten up by a cat.

The king was charmed with all[64] he saw. He liked the young and good-natured marquis more[65] and more, not

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[51] *and said.* [52] Act. inf. [53] When *do* emphasizes a request, translate by the adv. doch. [54] *no sooner — than* = kaum — ſo. Arr., *scarcely but had — so.* [55] Inf. [56] *go out to meet them* = ihnen entgegengehen. [57] Say, *and said, while* (indem) *he himself before the king bowed.* [58] When *to* really means *in* or *into*, use *in*. [59] erfahren. [60] *a so fine.* With very few exceptions the article must precede all adjectives. [61] *look at* = beſehen. More than merely *looking* is meant. [62] reichen. [63] Can not be literal. Say, *he had not thought*, or more idiomatically, er hatte es ſich nicht träumen laſſen, daß. [64] Never omit the rel in German. [65] Say, *always more.*

only because he was so rich and had so grand a castle and so fine an estate, but also because he was good and wise. He soon noticed also how much the princess loved the handsome youth. So he said to him:

"My dear marquis, it will be your own fault[66] if you do not become my son-in-law; my daughter loves you, and you have my consent."

The marquis was astonished to hear[67] the king make so good an offer and was overjoyed at this mark of true royal favor. A few days afterwards the princess became the wife of the marquis. The wedding was a grand affair, and the king's many relatives and friends, who were present, enjoyed themselves very much.

The clever cat became a great favorite at[68] court, was splendidly dressed, and had such choice dainties to eat that he never again touched rats and mice. His greatest pleasure was to lounge at[69] the window on a couch and look out[70] upon the park, when his young master and the sweet princess were walking about in it. And thus he lived happily with[71] his kind master and reached a good old age.[72]

24. Hop o' My Thumb.

A man and his wife once lived in a village near[1] a wood, where they used to work. They were very poor, and, as they had seven little children, all[2] boys, they could hardly get food[3] enough. The youngest boy was so tiny that he

[66] Literally, or more commonly, ihr werdet allein daran Schuld ſein. [67] To avoid an awkward arrangement in the German, do not use the inf., but say, *when he heard*. [68] bei; or an with def. art. [69] an. [70] The park being lower than the window, say, auf (or in) — hinab. [71] bei. [72] *a good old age* = ein hohes Alter.

[1] nahe bei. [2] lauter; indec. [3] Say, *bread*.

was called Hop o' My Thumb, but, though he was very small, he was very clever.

One night,[4] when all the children lay in bed, their parents were crying bitterly, because there was nothing to eat in the house. Hop o' My Thumb listened to his father and mother,[5] and was much frightened, when he heard them say that they would[6] take all their children into the wood (the) next day and leave them there, that they might not see them die of hunger.

He got up very early in the morning and filled his pockets with pebbles; and as he and his brothers went into the wood, he dropped the stones one[7] by one. When it began to get[8] dark, the parents left[9] the children in the wood, but Hop o' My Thumb could still see the stones, and so led[10] his brothers home again.[11]

But the next night the father and the mother locked the door, and so Hop o' My Thumb could not go out-doors to get pebbles. He had therefore to fill his pockets with bread crumbs,[12] which he let fall upon the path as he went out into the woods early in the morning.[13] But the birds soon ate the crumbs up, and when night came,[14] Hop o' My Thumb could not find the way home. The wind howled, and the rain fell, and the children thought that they should[15]

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[4] *in one night.* [5] Repeat *his* because of the difference in gender, or say simply, *his parents.* [6] The auxiliary *would* here *precedes* the two infinitives depending on it, but as the clause has the transposed order, in German the auxiliary must follow both. Ind. dis. [7] einen nach dem andern. [8] werden. [9] zurücklaſſen. [10] *and so led he.* Cf. 38, n. 51. [11] Order? [12] Compound. [13] Put the phrase of time before that of place. [14] *When it became night,* or use herankommen. [15] müſſen Mode?

all perish. Still they kept[16] moving on, for they hoped to find help.

At last Hop o' My Thumb saw a light not far off, and they soon came to a large house, from[17] which the light shone. After they had knocked at the door, a pleasant-looking woman opened it.[18] Hop o' My Thumb told her that they had lost their way[19] and were very tired and hungry. As soon as she had heard their story, she advised them to go away as fast as they could, because her husband, who was an ogre and very fond[20] of eating children, would soon come home. But they all cried so much and begged so hard[21] for food and shelter, that she at last let them in.

Scarcely[22] had the ogre's wife hidden the poor children, when the ogre came in and ordered her to lay[23] the cloth and bring in some sucking-pigs for his supper. Just as he had begun to use his great carving-knife and fork, he cried out gruffly, "I smell child's flesh.[24]" His wife said it was only the freshly killed calf; but he did not believe her,[25] and, on looking[26] about, found the poor boys under the bed. The ogre was delighted to find them, but he thought it[27] better to fatten them [up] before he killed them, so he told his wife to give them their supper and to put[28] them to bed in the room where his daughters were sleeping.

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[16] Say, *went always on* (weiter). [17] aus. [18] it = dieſelbe. Why? [19] *lose one's way* = ſich verlaufen. [20] *be fond of eating* = gern eſſen. [21] *hard* = beseechingly = flehentlich. [22] kaum — ſo. Cf. 42, n. 54. [23] Say, den Tiſch decken. [24] Compound. [25] Case? [26] German prose hardly tolerates participial phrases, particularly those introduced by a prep. Unless the part. is used as an adj., it is best to expand participial phrases to adv. or rel. clauses, according to the sense in each case. Say, *when he looked* (refl.) *about*. [27] Insert *was*, or say, hielt es für beſſer. [28] bringen.

Hop o' My Thumb, fearing mischief, could not sleep. He got out of bed, and, on looking about, saw that the ogre's daughters all had crowns on their heads.[29] He changed[30] these crowns for the night-caps worn[31] by his brothers and himself. When the ogre came up in the dark with his great knife to kill the poor boys, he cut the throats[32] of his own children. At[33] peep of day Hop o' My Thumb awoke his brothers, and made[34] them quickly go away from the house with him.

After they were gone,[35] the ogre went up to[36] the bedroom, and he became almost mad when he found that he had killed his daughters, and that the little boys were all gone.

The ogre now put[37] on his magic boots, with which he could take[38] seven leagues at[39] a stride, and ran out into the wood in pursuit[40] of the boys; but Hop o' My Thumb had hidden them all in a hole under a rock. By and by the ogre came back very tired and in a very bad humor, and threw himself on this very rock to sleep. A kind fairy now appeared[to]the children, and gave Hop o' My Thumb a nut to crack[41] as soon as he should reach the ogre's house, but she told him that he must take off the ogre's boots[42] and send his brothers home, before he went to the house.

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[29] As each head had but one crown, the German insists on the sing. Say, *a crown upon the head.* [30] *change for* = vertauſchen mit. [31] *which were worn.* [32] *cut one's throat* = einem den Hals abſchneiden. [33] bei. [34] *made* = bade = hieß, with simp. inf. [35] fort, or fortgegangen; not gegangen alone. [36] The room being upstairs, say in — hinauf. [37] Verb? [38] zurücklegen, or durchſchreiten. [39] *with.* [40] Say, *to pursue.* [41] *which he should crack as soon as he reached.* Mode and tense of *reached*? [42] Cf. 39, n. 13.

Hop o' My Thumb, with[43] [the] help of the kind fairy, took off the ogre's seven-league boots, while he was still asleep, and put them on his own feet[44]; but, as they were magic boots, they fitted him as if they had been made[45] for him. He then called his brothers out of the hole in the rock, and, after showing them the way home, he strode on in his magic boots till he came to the ogre's house. There he cracked the nut and found in it a piece [of] paper with these words[46]:

"Go unto the ogre's door,
These words speak[47] and nothing more!
Ogress, ogre[48] can not come;
Great key give to Hop o' My Thumb.'"

When the ogre's wife saw Hop o' My Thumb, she wanted at first to kill him for having caused[49] the death of her daughters, but as soon [as] he had uttered these magic words:

"Ogress, ogre can not come;
Great key give to Hop o' My Thumb,"

she gave him the key of the gold chest,[50] and told him to take as much [as] he wished. When he saw the great heap [of] money in the chest, he thought that he should like to take[51] some[52] of the treasure to the king. So he made[53] the ogre's wife give him as many bags full [of] gold as he could take away in several journeys.[54]

While Hop o' My Thumb was taking away the wicked

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[43] Put *with the help, etc.* first, and invert. [44] Case? [45] Subj. Why? [46] Worte, or Wörter? [47] Arrange in prose order throughout. [48] Insert *the* here and before *great*. [49] Cf. 45, n. 26. [50] Compound. [51] mitnehmen. [52] Say, *a part of* (von), or *something of*. [53] Say, *he caused* (laſſen) *himself by the ogre's wife to be given* (act. inf.). [54] Gang.

ogre's treasure, that monster was still sleeping, after his useless journey, on the rock where Hop o' My Thumb had left[55] him. When he awoke and found[56] his magic boots gone,[57] and his legs so stiff that he could not walk, he made a hideous noise, which aroused all the wild beasts of the forest, and they all flew[58] at him in great fury and killed him.

Hop o' My Thumb went to court, laden with his hard-won spoil, and paid[59] his respects to the king. The king did[60] him the favor to accept his rich gifts and rewarded him by[61] making[62] him his head-forester, and his father and brothers under-foresters. Whenever the king went out hunting, Hop o' My Thumb rode by his side on a pretty, high-spirited, little horse.[63] The ogre's kind-hearted wife was[64] also invited to[65] court and created Duchess of Dolla-lolla. She shared the rest of her husband's wealth with Hop o' My Thumb, who was greatly beloved by[66] all. At last the king dubbed him a knight and made him his chief privy councillor, saying,[67] that as he had always been so shrewd and clever in helping[68] his brothers, he would surely be able to give him good advice whenever he might need it.

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[55] verlaſſen. [56] *found that, etc.* [57] weg, or fort. [58] Not fliegen. [59] machte dem König ſeine Aufwartung. [60] erzeigen. [61] dadurch, daß. [62] After verbs of *making, appointing, creating, etc.*, keep the acc. of the pers., but put zu (sing. zum, zur; plu. zu) before the noun of *occupation, office*, etc. [63] Diminutive. [64] A real pass. [65] an den. [66] *by* (with the agent) = von. [67] *while* (indem) *he said.* [68] *when he was helping*, or *to help.*

25. The Babes in the Wood.

Many years ago there lived[1] in England a man and his wife. They had only two children, a boy named[2] William, and a girl named Jane. When the children were still very young the parents died and confided their little [ones] to the care of an uncle. Now,[3] this uncle was really a miserly and cruel man, but he took the children home with [him] and treated them very well [for] a while.[4] But soon he began to wish that the little boy and girl would[5] die, so that he could get all their money for himself. As this did not happen, he thought it would be best[6] to have them killed. Having[7] made up his mind to kill the babes, he soon contrived a way to have it done.[8] He hired two murderers to take the children out into a dark wood, which was at[9] some distance from his house, and to kill them there.

One day William and Jane were put into a coach; one of the ruffians got in with them, and the other[one]drove.[10] The uncle had told the children that they were going to London, and that they should have[11] many nice things[12] there. At first they were afraid, but soon they began to talk softly[13] to each other about the fine things they were to have. At last they talked [out] loud, and then asked the man if[14] it was far, and if he had ever seen their father. Now, this man had once been good and kind, like[15] these

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[1] May be sing. Why? [2] Namens. [3] Cf. 31, n. 7. [4] eine Zeitlang. [5] *would* = might. [6] Is it am beſten, or das Beſte? [7] Cf. 45, n. 26. [8] Form of inf.? [9] in einiger Entfernung. [10] fahren. [11] If one thinks more of a thing's *coming into* than of its *being in* his possession, bekommen should be used instead of haben. The words differ from each other as werden from ſein. [12] Sache. [13] leiſe. Contrast *soft*, 50, l. 1. [14] ob. [15] wie.

little children, and their soft voices reminded him of that happy time. The[16] longer they talked, the worse he felt, and at last he thought that he would ask the other murderer to spare their lives and to take them back to their uncle.

When the coach came to the dark, thick[17] woods, the ruffian that was driving, stopped. He then jumped to[18] the ground, and the other robber left the coach and lifted William and Jane out. "Now," said one of the robbers, "you may go a little way[19] and gather flowers, and when we call you, come to us." The children were very glad to see the trees and flowers, and they ran towards a spot where some violets were growing under a tree. The two men began to talk about what[20] they had to do. "We can take them into the gloomiest part of the woods," said the one who had[21] driven, "and cut their throats with the knife which you[22] have in your[23] pocket. Then we will bury them under the big hollow oak-tree that grows there, and nobody will ever know it." But the other [one] said: "For my part,[24] since I have[25] seen their innocent faces, and heard their sweet voices, and learned how they love each other, I have[26] no heart to do the cruel deed. Let us throw away this knife, and send the children back to their uncle." "I will do no such thing,[27]" answered the other. "What are[28] their sweet voices or anything else to us, so we get the money?" "Think[29] that they are only chil-

[16] *the — the* = je — deſto. Order? [17] dicht, not dick. [18] auf. [19] ein Stück Weges. [20] Cf. 39, n. 3. [21] hatte. Why hatte, as fahren usually takes ſein? [22] du. Why? [23] dein, or der? [24] *for my part* = what concerns me = was mich angeht (or betrifft). [25] Position of *have*? Cf. 44, n. 6. [26] Arr., *so have I.* [27] nichts dergleichen. [28] *what are — to us, so* = was gehen uns — an, wenn — nur. [29] bedenken (*consider*).

dren," said his companion, "and orphans, too[30]." But the cruel robber did not care[31] for this, and he said: "Who cares[32] if they are orphans? I have already seen[33] you cut a man's throat; and are you afraid of these crying children? You may turn[34] coward, if you will; but, as for me,[35] I'll have the money."

The other robber was a bold man. He would not let[36] any one call him a coward; so he said: "You are as[37] great a coward as I [am]. I did not speak because I am afraid, for I am afraid of no man." Then the other murderer was very angry, and said that he would kill the children, and that nobody should hinder him. He was just going towards the place where William and Jane were, in order to murder them, when the other [one] stepped before him[38] and said: "Stop! you shall not touch the children." "Who will hinder me?" said the other. "I [will]," said the one who had ridden[39] with the children; and, as he spoke, he drew the great knife out of his pocket. The other murderer jumped at[40] him and tried to take the knife [from] him[41]; but he watched[42] a lucky moment, and then stabbed[43] his companion[44] [to] the heart.

While the two ruffians were quarreling, the children were picking flowers. They were very happy, for it was (in the) summer time, and the birds were singing sweetly[45] in the trees, and the sun shone bright and warm. But soon they

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[30] *too* = in addition to = noch dazu. Put before the noun. [31] *care for* = concern one's self about = ſich kümmern um. [32] The German often inserts es or das (changing to da with prep.) as an object, where no object is expressed or needed in English, to sum up what precedes or follows. For example, say here, *who cares for it* (darum) *that they?* [33] Form of ſehen here with dependent inf.? [34] *become.* [35] Cf. 50, n. 24. [36] *permit, that.* [37] *a so great.* [38] Case? [39] Not reiten. [40] nach. [41] Dat. [42] erwarten. [43] durchbohren. [44] Dat. [45] lieblich.

heard the loud words of the murderers, and, on looking at[46] them, saw that they were angry. Then the little children began to be afraid, and when they saw the robbers fighting together, they cried and wrung their hands.[47] At last, when they saw one of the murderers fall, they stopped crying[48] and sat down and covered their faces with their hands.

Meanwhile the man was standing by the tree, where he had killed his companion, and was thinking[49] what to do[58] with the children. He pitied them still more when he saw how helpless they were, and how much they loved each other. Had[50] he killed them, he could[51] have gone to the cruel old uncle and got a bag full [of] money for his trouble; but something seemed to hold him back, so that[52] he would have been willing to lose all[53] he had, [rather] than[54] hurt one of them. But then he wanted to get away as fast [as] he could, for[55] fear of being found there and taken[56] up. What was[57] he to do[58] with the children? After asking himself this question many times, he concluded to leave them in the wood, hoping[59] that some one would pass by and find them. So[60] he went up to them and said: "Come here, children; you must go a little way with me." The poor children, half dead with[61] fright, got up and went with him. They thought that he wanted to kill them, and shook with[61] fear, while[62] the tears ran down their cheeks. They walked [on] further and further

[46] nach. [47] Cf. 39, n. 13. [48] Cf. 38, n. 55. [49] *and thought of* (an) *it, what he should do.* Cf. 51, n. 32. [50] Mode? [51] *could have* = ſo hätte — können. [52] Say, *so that he would rather* (lieber) *have lost* (plupf. subj.). [53] Cf. 42, n. 64. [54] Say, *than that he had hurt.* Mode? [55] aus. [56] Arr., *there found and taken up* (feſtnehmen) *to be* (pass. inf.). [57] Cf. 30, n. 5. [58] anfangen. [59] *in the hope* [60] Cf. 35, n. 4. [61] vor. [62] während. Indem (*while*) expresses simultaneous action of briefer duration; während, such action of longer duration.

through the thick woods, until they had gone nearly two miles. Then the man stopped, and bade them wait till he came[63] back from the next village, where he would go and get them something to eat.

When the man was out of sight, the little boy said: "Let us go out[64] of this dark place and hunt for father's house, where we can get something to eat, and see mother." So they walked up and down in the wood, trying to find a path. It would have melted[65] a heart of stone to see how lonely they looked, and how frightened they were when[66] the wind shook the trees over their heads. They picked berries from the bushes and ate them, till they could reach no more. But (the) night came on, and it was so dark that they could not see where to go[67]; so they lay down on the cold ground. There they fell asleep; and when they awoke it was still dark, and there was nothing for them to eat; so they starved to death.

All[68] this time the wicked uncle thought they had been killed,[69] as he had ordered (it); so he told all persons who asked about them, that they had[69] died in London. Then he took all their money to[70] himself, and lived upon[71] it, as if he had got[72] it honestly. But his wife soon died, and his two sons were drowned at[73] sea. The ruffian who had left the children in the woods, was afterwards captured and condemned to the gallows. Then he told the story of the poor children. But before this[74] the uncle had been thrown

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[63] Mode and tense? [64] *out of* = von — weg. [65] erweichen. Generally avoid the conditional and use the corresponding tense of the subjunctive, unless the sense is future. [66] Observe that wenn, not als, is used for a repeated action even in the past. [67] Expand. [68] dieſe ganze Zeit. [69] Mode? [70] für. [71] von. [72] Mode? [73] *in the*. [74] *before this* = früher ſchon.

into jail for[75] debt. He heard of[76] the robber's confession. Already the misfortunes[77] that had happened to him had almost broken his heart. When he learned that the children had starved to death, he stretched himself upon the cold ground in his cell and died. The people who had heard the story, went to the woods and searched for the bodies of the children. They were found, all[78] covered [over] with leaves which the robin-redbreasts had brought in their bills. These leaves had made a sort [of] grave, and the bodies of the little innocents had been kept[79] from decay.

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[75] wegen. Say, *his debts*. [76] von. [77] Sing. [78] ganz. [79] keep from = bewahren vor.

PART III.

LETTERS.

LETTERS.

26. Family Letters.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 25,[1] 1888.

MY DEAR BROTHER,[2]

Some friends have been calling on us this[3] evening, and I can therefore write only a word. I have searched in vain in all the music-stores for the piece which you[4] desire, but John[6] is going to Chicago to-morrow and promises to get it for you. Your loving[5] sister,

LIZZIE.[6]

CHICAGO, May 18, 1889.

MY DEAR SISTER,

Your letter was[7] duly received, and to-day I send you by[8] (the) mail a package which will, I hope,[9] be satisfactory. It was impossible to find immediately all the articles[10] that you wish, and so the package could not be sent yesterday. I shall try to make you that[11] promised visit next week, and therefore write no[12] more to-day.

Your loving brother, EDWARD ANDREWS.

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[1] d. 25. Okt. 1888 (for den 25ten Okt.). [2] Mein lieber Bruder! Observe the punctuation. [3] heute, rather than diesen. [4] In letters begin du, dein, ihr and euer, as well as Sie and Ihr, with a capital. [5] Deine Dich liebende Schwester, lieben being trans. [6] Baptismal names which differ from the English, are given in the vocab., but it is as well to use the English form. [7] Say, *have I.* [8] mit. [9] hoffe ich, or simply hoffentlich. But cf. § 1, 1. [10] Art., *articles, that you wish immediately to find*, or better, *articles immediately to find, that you wish.* [11] der, not dieser. [12] nichts weiter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1887.

DEAR SON,

To-morrow is your birthday, and we send our heartiest congratulations. To me it seems very sad; the birthdays come and go, and no one is here to celebrate them. In former years we looked forward to them with pleasure; now they only remind us of the absent [ones]. But I suppose that it is the same in all families; the children can not always remain in the old home. And when I compare my life with the life of others, I ought not to complain, for few have the love and (the) confidence of their children more than we [do]. It is late, and I must close, but I hope to see you soon. Your loving mother,

MARY JOHNSON.

27. Brief Letters of Friendship.

ROCHESTER, New York, Nov. 17, 1888.

MY DEAR MISS SMITH,

My sister wishes[1] me to write to you[2] and inform you that she is ill and therefore can not go to New York with you day after to-morrow. She asks[3] whether it will be possible [for] you[4] to wait a week longer[5] for her. She hopes to be able to go[6] then. With heartiest greetings to[7] all the family, I remain,[8] Your friend,

GERTRUDE BAKER.

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[1] This construction with acc. and inf., the acc. representing a different person than the subject of the principal verb, is possible after only a few verbs in German. Ordinarily, as here, the inf. phrase must be expanded to a subor. clause. Say, *wishes, that I write.* [2] Ihnen, or an Sie. [3] Better, läßt fragen. [4] Simp. dat. [5] noch. Order? [6] The infinitives may be retained. Why? [7] an (acc.). [8] (ver)bleiben.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7, 1887.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Your letter of[9] Feb. 16 gave[10] me great pleasure, because it brought me news of you again and showed that you still remember us.[11] Your young friend, whom you commend to us in advance, will be welcome here. I will gladly assist him with advice and help whenever I can. With heartiest greetings to yourself[12] and your family, I remain,

Yours truly,[13]

EDWARD WEAVER.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23, 1888.

PROF. FRANK JONES,

DEAR SIR[14]: Dr. Hunter has sent me your letter of July 2. He is ill and is now in Florida for his health.[15] He asked me whether I would[16] not write the desired article. But I am not in condition to do so,[17] inasmuch as I shall be[21] almost overwhelmed for[18] months to come with pressing literary work. I regret very [much] that I am not able to serve you in this matter.

Dr. Hunter thinks that Rev. Mr. White of[19] Philadelphia could write the article. Will you not apply to him?

[Yours] very respectfully,[20]

RICHARD STEELE.

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[9] vom 16. (or 16ten) Feb. [10] machen. [11] Case? [12] Sie ſelbſt. Why not simply ſelbſt? Cf. also 31, n. 11. [13] Treat as adj., and say, Ihr ergebener. [14] A customary form for the whole superscription of such a letter is simply, Geehrter (or Hochgeehrter) Herr Profeſſor! [15] Say, zur Erholung (*recovery*). [16] wolle, or würde? [17] ſo, or es? [18] *for months to come* = auf Monate hinaus. [19] in. [20] Hochachtungsvoll, or as in the preceding letter. [21] Pres.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1885.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Several weeks have passed since the receipt of your letter. I did not wish to write until I had seen your friend, and he did not come, although according to your letter[21] he should have come some time ago.[22] He appeared yesterday, and then it came[23] out that he had in vain searched [for] me. A few weeks ago the number of our house[24] was changed. As he could not find us at[25] No. 65, he had to wait till he could learn where we do live. I am sorry, for I should have been[26] very glad to have one of your friends with[27] us.

Yours truly,

FRANK W. ADAMS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 20, 1889.

MY DEAR MRS. BROWN,

My husband has made inquiry and has learned that you can make the journey from[28] Cairo to Indianapolis by[29] day. You will have to change[30] cars at Vincennes. If you will let us know by[31] what train you are coming, we will meet[32] you at[33] the station. Can't you come [up] a few days earlier than you intended, and make us a short visit before we take[34] our trip upon the lake together? We have determined to leave[35] here on[36] the 28th, to spend the night at[37] Chicago, and to take[38] the steamer at ten o'clock the

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[21] Ihrem Briefe nach. Order? [22] ſchon längſt. [23] Say, ſtellte es ſich heraus. [24] Make compound noun of *house* and *number*. [25] in. [26] Plupf. subj. [27] mit, or bei? [28] *from — to* (with towns) = von — nach. [29] bei. [30] *change cars at* = umſteigen in. [31] mit. [32] erwarten. [33] in. [34] machen. [35] (von) hier abzureiſen. [36] am (or den). [37] *at* (with names of towns) = in (sometimes zu). [38] beſteigen.

next morning. Our baggage will be sent from here directly to the steamer. You could send your trunk through[39] from Cairo to Chicago, and so be troubled here only with your hand-baggage. That is,[40] if you determine not to come earlier and spend two or three days with us. Let me know as soon as possible when[41] we may expect you.

As ever, yours,

MARY A. HALL.

28. A Letter from Leipzig.

LEIPZIG, 6 Turner St.,[1] April 15, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. ALEXANDER,

It is almost a year since I wrote to you, as the coming[2] of vacation tells me, and I therefore seat myself at once at[3] my writing-desk to write to you again. Our son Edward is now at home, but Frank could not come on account of his many patients. Our daughters are also at home, but both [the] girls are now trying to recover from the fatigue[4] of the wedding-festivities[5] of a friend. As you know, these festivities begin the evening before the ceremony, and are continued on the next morning by[6] the ceremony itself. Then comes the wedding-dinner, after which the festivities last till in the night[7] and end with a ball. It is therefore quite easy to explain why nine days are necessary to recover from such fatigue. My husband is well, but his deafness has grown somewhat worse of late.

Leipzig is still standing in[8] its old place, and looks quite youthful now with its fresh green leaves. Not a single

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[39] direkt. [40] heißt. [41] wann. Why? Cf. 26, n. 4.

[1] Turnerſtraße 6, or contract to Turnerſtr. [2] Inf. as noun. [3] an. Case? [4] Plu. [5] Sing. [6] mit. [7] Case? [8] auf.

street is now torn up, even (the) Zeitzer street is untouched, and one can walk without danger through the city. You know that it was otherwise when you were here. The many new buildings are stately and beautiful to see.

You have doubtless read of the great Bismarck celebration,[9] and you will admit that he is a great man and deserves the gratitude that Germany shows him. And if he prevents[10] the Americans from declaring (the) war [against] us[11] on account of their pork, we shall be still[12] more grateful. So keep [the] peace over yonder; and if we do not wish to eat your pork, we will, at least, send no sauerkraut over[13] to you.

But (the) politics[14] lead me too far away from the purpose of this letter. Accept many greetings from my husband, from Edward, and from my daughters, and remember[15] us to your wife,[16] whose picture we should like to see. If, therefore, a photograph of[17] her is in existence,[18] send it to me, so that you [may] not stand[19] alone upon my writing-desk, but[20] [may] have[19] your better half by your side even[21] here in (the) far-off[22] Germany.

Yours sincerely,[23]

ANNA WERNER.

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[9] Make compound of *Bismarck* and *celebration*. [10] *prevents, that the Americans*. [11] Dat. [12] noch. [13] Ihnen — hinüber. [14] Sing. [15] empfehlen. [16] Dat. [17] von. [18] *exists*. [19] Pres. subj. [20] ſondern. Why? [21] auch. [22] fern. [23] aufrichtig; here as fem. adj. Cf. 59. n. 13.

29. Business Letters.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 12, 1889.

MR.[1] HEINRICH MATTHES,
Leipzig, Germany.

DEAR SIR,[2]

Please[3] send me [the] following books second-hand: —

Heine's[4] Complete Works (Critical Edition).
Riehl's Land and People.
König's History of (the) German Literature.

I prefer to have Heine's works in half morocco.[5]

Yours truly,[6]
GEORGE WEBSTER.

LEIPZIG, Dec. 7, 1889.

MR. GEORGE WEBSTER,
Springfield, Ill., U. S. A.

DEAR SIR,

Unfortunately I have not succeeded[7] [in] getting[8] second-hand the books ordered[9] by you in your letter of Nov. 12. I beg you kindly to note this [fact], and, in case you wish the books new, to give me your order again.

Yours respectfully,
HEINRICH MATTHES.

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[1] Dat. (or sometimes an with acc.). [2] Werter (or Geehrter) Herr! But *Dear Sir* is frequently omitted in business letters. [3] *please* (bitte) *to send*, or *please, send*. [4] No apostrophe in German. [5] Compound of *half* and *morocco*. [6] End all business letters with Achtungsvoll, Ergebenst, or a similar word. [7] Impers. [8] Inf. with zu. [9] Arr., *the by you in your letter of Nov. 12 ordered books*, or *the books, which you, etc.*

MUNICH, July 2, 1887.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH,
Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR,

By (the) to-day's mail we send you [the] following books: —

1	Geibel's Poems	M.[10] 3.50
1	Siever's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.	2.35
1	Düntzer's Life of Goethe.	6.70
	Binding.	1.40
1	Leo's Anglo-Saxon Glossary.	12.50
	Binding.	2.30
	Postage.	3.30
		M. 32.05

You will find inclosed[11] in the package the catalogue which you desired.[12]

Yours respectfully,
BUCHHOLTZ & WERNER.

MUNICH, Sept. 5, 1887.

MR. WILLIAM SMITH,
Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR,

We acknowledge, with thanks,[13] the receipt of your letter of Aug. 15, with inclosed draft for[14] M. 156.45, with which we have balanced your account.

Yours respectfully,
BUCHHOLTZ & WERNER.

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[10] M. = (die) Mark, the standard German coin, worth nearly 25 cts. and divided into 100 parts (Pfennig). [11] Begin with *inclosed in the package*. [12] Cf. n. 9. [13] mit Dank, or dankend. [14] über, or im Betrage von.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1889.

MESSRS. STEWART & Co.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

DEAR SIRS,

We give at least 30% off[15] (the) list price [on] all our books.[16] There are two editions of Smith's "English Literature," (the) one in 2 Vols.[17] and the other in 1 Vol. The former costs $4.00, and the latter $3.00. We inclose our catalogue and shall be pleased[18] to receive your orders.

Yours truly,
FIELD, JONES & Co.

30. Platen to[1] his Mother.

SYRACUSE, November 14, 1835.

DEAR, BEST MOTHER,

I have here received your letter of October 3, and do not know how you can complain of lack of news, as I have written to you regularly every two weeks.[2] This time I [have] had to put off[3] [writing for] three weeks, during my journey, as[4] I announced to you in advance in my last letters from Palermo. I can hardly think that one of yours has been lost[5]; they are[6] twenty-two days on the way.[7] (In the) next spring I intend to come to Germany in any event, if the roads are not too much obstructed by the cholera, which is now spreading throughout[8] all Italy.

I left Palermo on my birthday and arrived here on the 11th of this [month], in order to take[9] up my winter-

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[15] 30% (Prozent) Rabatt (*reduction*) von. [16] Gen. [17] *Vol.* = Bd. (Band); *Vols.* = Bde. [18] ſich freuen.

[1] an (acc.). [2] *every* (alle) *fourteen days.* [3] Simply ausſetzen. [4] was. [5] verloren gegangen ſei. [6] *remain.* [7] auf der Reiſe. [8] in. [9] beziehen.

quarters. In my next letter I will tell[10] you something about the adventures of my journey.[11]

I have no desire to travel again through the interior of Sicily, and on my journey back[11] I shall take ship at Messina, whither one can go[12] from Catania by[13] carriage. One can ride from here to Catania in one day, or also go with ease in a ship.

The climate here[14] is of such a character[15] that I have not yet taken off my summer clothes,[11] and am writing this by an open window; as Syracuse lies [further] south[16] than the northern point[11] of Africa, one can hardly enjoy a warmer winter in Europe. But one is too little protected here from[17] the cold; most[18] of the rooms, and[19] mine too, have no ceiling at all, but only the bare roof over them,[20] so that the winds, and, in the rainy season,[11] probably the rain also now and then, enjoy (a) free passage. Up to the present the weather has been fine, and on my journey also I was very fortunate and had only two rainy days. This season is called [St.] Martin's summer by the Italians, as I have already written you.

I arrived here on [St.] Martin's day. I traversed many a stretch[21] in four hours, for[22] which one often needs two days in[23] bad weather; as there are no made roads at all, the places[24] which have clay soil become bottomless. Besides, one often can not even find a house for days at a time,[25] to protect one's self from the weather. There is, to be sure, an excellent inn in Syracuse, where I at first put[26]

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[10] Platen wrote, melden (*announce*) Einiges über (acc.). [11] Compound. [12] gelangen. [13] zu. [14] Adj. [15] Say, von der Art. [16] Comparative. [17] gegen. [18] *the most rooms.* [19] *and — too* = wie auch. [20] Refl. [21] Say, manche Wege. [22] wozu. [23] bei. [24] Orte. [25] Tage lang. [26] absteigen, lit. *dismount.*

up, but as it is really arranged for the English, the prices are so high that I could not remain; I had therefore to content myself with a worse [one], where I have been[27] tolerably [well] satisfied up to the present.

Pfeufer has not yet written to me, and [has] also not sent the letter of credit. It is well that I have not yet [had] need [of] the money. Consequently I have not been able to give him a commission with regard[28] to the "Abbassiden." The copies are still lying in Munich. Nevertheless, you can have three of them sent to you at any time,[29] whenever you have opportunity to send one to (the) Switzerland to Betty.

Many greetings to Uncle Lindenfeld.

Yours,

AUGUST.

31. Mendelssohn to his Brother.

INTERLAKEN, August 3, 1847.

DEAR BROTHER,

We are[1] all well, and we continue[2] to live the quiet life that you enjoyed with us here. It was, indeed,[3] altogether too solitary the first days[4] after your departure, when each of us went about with a long face, as if he had[5] forgotten something or was looking for something. Since then[6] I have begun to write music[7] very industriously, — the three oldest children work in the morning[8] with me, — in the

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[27] Pres. Notice this use of the pres. instead of the perf. to express what began in the past and still continues. [28] wegen der Abbaſſiden, one of Platen's most important works. [29] Say, alle Augenblicke.

[1] Es geht uns allen. [2] leben fort. [3] freilich. [4] Order? [5] Mode? [6] ſeitdem, not ſeit dann. [7] Noten, not Muſik. Arr., *very industriously music*. [8] Gen. of repeated action.

afternoon, when the weather permits (it), we all take a walk together, and I have also made[9] some rabid sketches in India ink. Mr. Kohl, the Irish and also Russian traveler, came in yesterday and remained [all] the evening with us; also Mr. Grote, whom I am always very glad[10] to see and hear converse. But now I feel[11] so well in (the) retirement and so ill at ease [when] with a number[12] of people, that I do everything [I can], in order to have[13] here no so-called society, and up to the present I have succeeded. But why were you not with me in Böningen? That would certainly have pleased[14] you! And in Wilderschwyl and Unspunnen? To be sure, we have not once had real[15] good weather since the day of your departure, and often very bad; since then there has been no more talk[16] of staying under the walnut-trees, and many days we could not [go] out of the house at all. But the good hours were nevertheless used[17] for all sorts of walks, and wherever you[18] go here, it is splendid. If the weather again becomes settled, I want to [go] over the Susten[19] and to the summit of the Siedelhorn, which[20] can be done from here in [a] few days. But it grows[21] difficult [for] us to make[22] the resolution even[23] to do this; it is so beautiful here, and this unvaried, quiet life suits us so well. Besides, I have often felt[24] perfectly cheerful again; only when people come and talk confusedly about all [sorts of] commonplace things, and about God and the world, I feel[24] so unspeakably

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[9] *make in India ink* = tuſchen. [10] ſehr gern ſehen. [11] *I feel* = mir iſt (wird) — zu Mute. [12] Say, mehrere (*several*). [13] bekommen. [14] gefallen (dat.). Tense and Mode? [15] ganz. [16] keine Rede mehr vom Aufenthalt. [17] benutzt zu. [18] *you* = one. [19] über den Suſten und aufs Siedelhorn. [20] was — von hier aus zu machen iſt. [21] werden. [22] faſſen. [23] ſelbſt dazu. [24] Cf. n. 11, but use werden. Why?

mournful, that I do not know how I am to endure it. You have the same thing[25] now to overcome; I think of that every day. It must go[21] hard [with] you, and I too dread it. But it must be, and it is right; so, with God's help, it can be done.[26]

Accept[27] heartiest greetings, and continue to love

Your

FELIX.

32. Two Letters from Bismarck to his Wife.

FRANKFORT, 8./7. 51.

Yesterday and to-day I [have] wanted to write to you, but on account of[1] all [the] hurly-burly of business I [have] not got[2] to it sooner. It is now late in the evening, and I [have] just come back from a walk, on which I (have) stripped off the documental dust of the day in the night air, moonshine, and the rustling of poplar leaves. On Saturday I drove with Rochow and Lynar in the afternoon[3] to Rüdesheim, there I took (me) a skiff, and went out on the Rhine, and floated in the moonshine as far as[4] the mouse-tower by Bingen, where the wicked bishop perished. It is something strangely dreamy,[5] thus to lie in the water on[6] [a] warm, quiet night, slowly driven [on] by the stream, and to see the sky with moon and stars, and on either side[7] the woody hilltops and the ruins of the castles in the moonlight, and to hear nothing but the soft splashing of one's own motion; I should like to float thus every evening. Then I

[25] Simply das. [26] wird es gehen. [27] He wrote, Seid herzlichſt gegrüßt und behaltet lieb Euren.

[1] vor. [2] kommen. [3] Case? [4] bis nach. [5] Träumeriſches. Neut. appos. after etwas. [6] in. [7] Say simply, ſeitwärts.

drank [some] very nice wine, and sat smoking for a long time on the balcony with Lynar.

(On) the next morning we went[8] by (the) steamer to Coblenz, breakfasted there [for] an hour, and then returned to Frankfort. I really[9] undertook the expedition with the purpose of visiting the aged Metternich, who had invited me, at Johannisberg[10]; but the Rhine pleased me so that I preferred[11] going to Coblenz and put off the visit. On our journey that time[12] we saw the Rhine immediately after the Alps and in[13] bad weather; on that[14] fresh summer morning and after the dusty tediousness of Frankfort it rose[15] again very [much] in my esteem. I promise myself[16] much pleasure in being[17] a few days in Rüdesheim with you, the place is so still and rural, and then we [will] take a little row-boat, and go gently down [stream], ascend the Niederwald and this and that castle, and return by (the) steamer. One can leave[18] here early in the morning, remain eight hours in Rüdesheim, Bingen, Rheinstein, etc., and be here again in the evening.[19] My appointment here now seems to be sure.

VENDRESSE, September 3.

MY DEAREST,[20]

Day before yesterday before the gray[21] of the morning I left my quarters here,[22] return to-day, and have in the interval witnessed the great battle of Sedan on the 1st, in which we took[23] about 30,000 prisoners, and hurled the

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[8] fahren mit. [9] eigentlich, not wirklich. [10] auf Johannisberg, the famous vineyard and village of the same name on a hill near the Rhine. [11] fuhr lieber (*rather*). [12] damals auf der Reise. [13] bei. [14] dieser, or jener? [15] Perf. [16] Case? [17] Say, davon, — zu sein. [18] Not verlassen. [19] Gen. [20] He wrote, Mein liebes Herz! [21] vor Tagesgrauen. [22] Adj. [23] machen.

remainder of the French army, which we had been pursuing since Bar le Duc, into the fortifications, where it had to surrender with its emperor. Yesterday morning[24] at five o'clock, after I had negotiated until one o'clock in the morning[24] with Moltke and the French concerning[25] the impending capitulation, (the) General Reille, whom I know, woke me, in order to tell me that Napoleon wished to speak [with] me. I rode without washing[26] and without breakfast towards Sedan, found the emperor waiting[27] in an open carriage with three adjutants, and three [others] on horseback near by. I dismounted, greeted him just as politely as in the Tuileries, and asked after his commands. He wished to see[28] the king. I said to him, in accordance with the truth, that his majesty had his quarters three miles away,[29] at the place where I am now writing. On Napoleon's asking[30] where[31] he should betake himself, I offered him, as I was unacquainted with the region, my quarters in Donchery, a little place in the vicinity close by Sedan; he accepted it and drove, escorted by his six Frenchmen, by me, and by Carl, who had meanwhile ridden after[32] me, through the lonely morning, towards our side.

He disliked[33] to enter the place on account of the possible crowd of people,[34] and he asked me whether he could not put up at[35] a solitary house by the roadside; I had it inspected by Carl, who announced that it was miserable and

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[24] Geſtern früh fünf Uhr, also ein Uhr früh. Why früh, rather than morgen, or vormittag? [25] He wrote, über die abzuſchließende (*to be concluded*). [26] *unwashed and unbreakfasted.* [27] *waiting* = halting = haltend. Put last in sent. [28] Retain inf. Why? Cf. 58, n. 1. [29] davon. [30] auf — Frage. [31] Not wo. [32] Is it nach mir geritten, or mir nachgeritten? [33] Bismarck wrote, Vor dem Orte wurde es ihm leid. [34] Compound. [35] in.

dirty. "*N'importe*," said N., and I ascended with him a frail narrow staircase. In a chamber ten[36] feet square, with a pine table and two rush chairs, we sat [for] an hour, the others were below. A great contrast with our last meeting, '67 in the Tuileries. Our conversation was difficult, if I would[37] not touch [upon] things, which would [necessarily] have[38] painfully moved him who[39] had been prostrated by God's powerful hand. Through Carl I had had officers brought from the city, and [had] requested Moltke to come. We then sent one of the officers on [a] reconnaissance and discovered half a mile away in Fresnois a little castle with [a] park. Thither I conducted him with an escort brought[40] together meanwhile, and there we concluded with the French general Wimpffen the capitulation, by virtue of which 40 to[41] 60,000 Frenchmen, — I do not yet know (it) more exactly, — with all that they have, became our prisoners. Yesterday and the day before cost France 100,000 men[42] and an emperor. Early this morning[43] the latter with all his courtiers, horses, and carriages set out for Wilhelmshöhe by Cassel.

It is an historical occurrence, a victory for which we should in humility thank God the Lord, and which decides the war, even if we have to continue the latter against France now without an emperor.[44]

I must close. Farewell, my dearest. Greet the children.

Your

v. B.[45]

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[36] von zehn. Do not inflect Fuß. [37] wollen. [38] müſſen. [39] Arr., *the by God's powerful hand prostrated* [*one*]. [40] Cf. n. 39. [41] bis. [42] Do not inflect. [43] Cf. n. 24. [44] das kaiſerloſe Frankreich. [45] For von Bismarck.

PART IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE SELECTIONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE SELECTIONS

33. Hannibal.

Some years after the first Punic war Hamilcar went to Spain. As he was on the point of setting out, Hannibal, his son, a boy of about nine years, asked to be allowed to accompany him upon this campaign. The father promised to let[1] him do so, and sought at the same time to fill his son's heart with hatred for[2] the Romans. He led him before the altar and bade[3] him swear that he would be an enemy of the Romans his life long. Hannibal did so,[4] and never was[5] an oath kept more faithfully. Hannibal went to Spain with his father and trained himself for[6] a warrior.

[For] nine years Hamilcar fought in Spain with great success. In the south and west of the land he made rich conquests, and finally fell in (a) battle. After his death his son-in-law Hasdrubal assumed the chief command and continued the war with great success. The Romans became so concerned about his progress[7] that they made[8] a treaty with him and took the city [of] Saguntum under[9] their protection.

Hannibal returned to Carthage after his father's death, but Hasdrubal had him come back to Spain and brought

[1] *to let him do so* = es. [2] gegen. [3] The inf. (without zu) is retained with heißen. [4] Not ſo. [5] Perf. [6] zum. [7] Plu. [8] ſchließen. [9] in. Case?

him up among the soldiers. After Hasdrubal had had[10] the chief command in Spain [for] eight years, he was murdered by a native. Then the army chose Hannibal for[11] [its] commander-in-chief, and the senate and people[12] of Carthage confirmed its choice.

[Having been] brought up in the camp, Hannibal was the favorite of the army. The old warriors saw in him the image of his father. He had the same liveliness of (the) glance, the same fire in his[13] eyes, the same formation of countenance, the same features. His mind was equally fitted to[14] command or to obey. If an undertaking demanded courage and activity, Hasdrubal liked best to place him at its head.[15] Under no leader did the warriors have more confidence.

He bore heat and cold with equal endurance. He was temperate in food and drink. For[16] sleep he needed neither a soft couch nor the stillness of night, and his warriors often saw him, covered with a short mantle, lying upon the ground. He was by far the best horseman, as well as the best foot-soldier. He was the first [one] to go into the fight, the last [one] to come out. But along with these great virtues he had, according to the representation of the Romans, also great faults: inhuman cruelty, boundless faithlessness; nothing was holy [to] him; he recognized no fear of the gods, no oath, no conscience. With such virtues and such faults Hannibal became the leader of the army.

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[10] führen. [11] zum. [12] The *people* collectively is meant; use Volk, not Leute. [13] Cf. 36, n. 18. [14] zum, with inf. as noun. [15] an die Spitze (*point*). [16] zum.

34. Mozart.

The family had returned to Salzburg. As yet (the) young Mozart had played only the piano, and no one supposed that he could play the violin. But the spirit of harmony[1] which dwelt in his soul, anticipated all instruction. Some one had given him a violin, upon which, without his father's knowing[2] [it], he had learned to play a little.

One evening his father and two of his friends, Wenzel and Schachtner, had come together to try some trios. Wolfgang asked to be allowed to play (the) second violin. His father refused his request, saying[3] that he had had no instruction on[4] the violin, and could therefore not possibly[5] play well enough. Then Mozart said: "It is not hard to play second violin; one doesn't need to learn [to do] that."

His father was vexed, and told[6] him to go away and not to disturb them any more. The boy ran off, weeping bitterly. But Schachtner, who liked the little [fellow] very much, begged[7] the father to let the boy play with him. So Mozart was called, and his father said to him: "Well, play with Mr. Schachtner, but so softly that no one can hear you; otherwise you must go away again."

The music began. Schachtner noticed with astonishment that he was entirely superfluous. He laid his violin down and at the same time[8] looked at Mozart's father. At[9] this scene tears of joy[10] and tenderness streamed from the lat-

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[1] Insert def. art. For this use of def. art. with abstract nouns, see grammar. [2] Inf. as noun, or ohne daß, etc. [3] Make *had had* and *could* subj. of ind. dis. with weil, and omit *saying*. Why? [4] auf. [5] *not possibly* = unmöglich. [6] Not ſagen. Retain infs. [7] Bitten permits the construction with acc. and inf. [8] Say merely, dabei. [9] Bei. [10] Cf. n. 1.

ter's [11] eyes. Mozart played all six trios. He was made so bold by [12] the applause which he received that he asserted that he could [13] also play first violin. The trial was made, and he played so well that he made no great mistakes.

He had early the consciousness of a real artist. Before persons who did not understand much about [14] music, he would play nothing but trifles and dances; but he was all [15] fire and attention when connoisseurs were present. One day he was to play a difficult piece by Wagenseil in the presence of the imperial family. He did not [16] seem to have a very good opinion of [17] his audience, for he said to the emperor: "Isn't Mr. Wagenseil here? He ought to come here; he understands it." The emperor had Wagenseil step to [18] the piano. (The) little Mozart said to him: "I am playing a piece of yours [19]: you must turn [the music] for me.[20]"

In [23] 1764 Mozart's father went to England with his two children. Here (the) young Mozart especially distinguished himself by [21] his organ playing. During his stay in England he composed his first symphony and six sonatas, and also wrote an excellent oratorio. And yet his appearance was meanwhile very child-like, and he acted like a child. For example, when he was once playing for others, a cat came into the room. The little player immediately ran away from the piano in order to amuse himself with the cat, and for some time he could not be brought [22] back to his serious occupation.

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[11] Dat. Order? [12] *by* (durch) *the received applause.* [13] May be inf. Why? [14] von. [15] all, or ganz? [16] *not — a* = kein. [17] von. [18] an. [19] *by you.* [20] Simp. dat. [21] im. [22] Act. with man. [23] im Jahre.

35. Frederick Barbarossa.

The kingdom [of] Jerusalem had been destroyed by Saladin, and Jerusalem itself had again fallen into the hands of the infidels. The intelligence of these events awakened in Europe new enthusiasm to go[1] out to the reconquest of the holy city. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa also determined [upon] a crusade.

After he had provided for the peace of the empire and, through ambassadors, had assured himself of the co-operation[2] of the king of Hungary, the emperor of Greece, and the sultan of Iconium, he set out in May 1189 with an army of 50,000 horsemen and as[3] many foot-soldiers. After many battles with the Bulgarians and the faithless Greeks, he reached Adrianople, where he wintered. He crossed over to Asia in Greek ships, and after numberless battles came before Iconium.

For several days he here fought against the Turks, who numbered 200,000 men. When many of the Christians were falling[4] back, the emperor cried: "Why do you delay, you[5] who have come out to buy the kingdom of heaven with your blood? Forward! Christ commands. Christ triumphs." With these words he dashed [on] against the enemy. The Saracens fell back, and at the same time the Christian banners waved from the walls of Iconium. The emperor's son Frederick had stormed the city during the battle.

The army then came to Seleucia on the river Calycadnus. There the narrow bridge delayed the passage of the army

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[1] For *go, depart*, and other similar verbs of motion, ziehen is frequently used. Cf. English *draw near*. Notice also *set out*, l. 10.
[2] Gen. [3] ebenſo. [4] Not fallen. [5] *you who* = (ihr) die ihr.

very much. The emperor became impatient and rode into the raging flood.[6] But its might was greater than his courage. While struggling[7] with its waters, he was stricken with apoplexy and sank.[8] A knight brought his body to[9] the shore. The consternation and (the) sorrow of the army were indescribable.

At[10] the intelligence of his death great sorrow filled all[11] Germany, but the people could not believe that the emperor was dead.[12] For years[13] many expected his return. Later there arose the legend that the emperor was[12] sitting asleep in a grotto of the Kyffhäuserberg, upon which one of his castles stood, and that his flaming beard had grown through the stone table at which he sat. There, it is said,[14] he will remain till the ravens, frightened away by the eagle, no longer circle about the mountain.

36. Goethe and Weimar.

In December 1774 Karl August went[1] through Frankfort with his younger brother Constantin. They had both read "Götz" and wished to make the personal acquaintance of the poet. He was invited to the inn at which they were. Goethe was received with flattering kindness and afterwards accompanied the young princes to Mainz. His father did not like the affair; his opinion was that a commoner did best[2] to keep[3] as far as possible [from] a prince. Goethe, who had similar opinions, said that they had to do here

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[6] Plu. [7] Cf. 45, n. 26. [8] (ver)ſinken. [9] an. [10] auf (acc.). [11] Do not inflect. [12] Mode and tense? [13] Jahre lang. [14] May be omitted. Cf. 77, n. 3.

[1] reiſen, rather than gehen. [2] Adv. superl. [3] bleiben.

with an exception to[4] the rule. At that[5] time he did not suspect how near he should come[6] [to] Karl August.

At the beginning of the autumn of the next year, Karl August, who had been married shortly before and had entered upon the government of his country, again passed through Frankfort. On this occasion he repeated the wish which he had expressed on[7] his first visit, to see Goethe as [a] guest at his court. Then a serious consultation took place in the Goethe[8] family. The father considered it improper for a commoner's son to enter into friendly intercourse with a prince; the mother hesitated; Goethe said that it could do no[9] harm to make a trial, and his view finally prevailed.

"Goethe rose like a star in Weimar," said Knebel. Between him and Karl August all formalities were put[10] aside. They ate together, often slept in the same chamber, and addressed each other with the brotherly "Du." Goethe introduced skating into Weimar. Up to that time it had been considered a plebeian amusement there. He took part in[11] masquerades, hunts, and other diversions.

After Goethe had for several weeks taken part, as [a] guest, in the sittings of the privy council, Karl August determined to elevate him to the rank of a privy councillor of legation. In order to get[12] the consent of his parents, one of the court officials had to write to them at[13] the command of the duke.

In this letter is said[14]: "The duke's inclination for[15] your son, the unlimited confidence which he puts[16] in him, makes

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[4] von. [5] der, not jener. [6] treten. [7] bei. [8] Adj., Göthe'ſch. [9] nicht. [10] aufgehoben. [11] an (dat.). [12] erlangen. [13] auf. [14] heißt es. [15] gegen. [16] ſetzen.

it impossible for them to separate from each other.[17] It would never have occurred to him to give his Goethe another position, another character than that of (a) friend, if established forms did not make such [a thing] necessary... On[18] the presupposition that you are not capable of denying your consent (thereto), our young prince will take your son into his ministry with[19] the title of a privy councillor of legation [and] with a salary of 1200 thalers."

Goethe's parents had long since heard how [much] he liked Weimar, and they were therefore pleased at this inquiry. What his mother felt may be learned[20] from[21] one of her letters, a part[22] of which is given here: "Yesterday we heard many pleasant[23] and good [things] from our son. I am convinced that you will rejoice in our joy, that you, so old a friend and acquaintance of our son, will take much interest[24] in his good fortune. May God direct him further, and permit him to do much good[25] in the land of Weimar.[26] I am convinced that you will say with us, Amen!"

37. Schiller's Flight from Stuttgart.

Streicher, who was one of Schiller's noblest friends, determined to accompany him upon his flight and to share its dangers with him. But Schiller did not wish to leave his home without bidding farewell to the parental house.[1] The whole affair was to remain concealed*from his father,[1] so that he might give his word of honor,[2] if[3] necessary, that

[17] ſich von einander. [18] in. [19] unter. [20] Act. with man. [21] aus. [22] Arr., *of which a part.* [23] viel Schönes. [24] allen Anteil an (dat.) [25] Cf. n. 23. [26] She wrote, in den Weimariſchen Landen.

[1] Simp. dat. [2] Compound. [3] wo. * verbergen.

he knew nothing of[4] his son's purpose. Schiller had disclosed his plan to his oldest sister Christophine and had received her sympathizing assent. His mother had learned [of] it through his sister.

That day Schiller, in company with Streicher, was for the last time in many years at[5] the Solitude with his parents. There were others in the room. The mother could not control herself; she tried to talk, but she could not speak a word. Luckily the father was very much occupied at that time, and so the mother and son could leave the room unnoticed. After[6] some time Schiller went back to the company, but without his mother. The traces of her grief would have been visible.

She could look upon this step of her son as necessary, if he would[7] assure his future happiness and escape an undeserved imprisonment, and yet it almost broke her (the) heart to lose her only son from[8] causes which were so insignificant that they would have remained unheeded in another state. How painful the parting had been [to] the son, one could see by[9] his face and his tearful eyes. He remained silent and absorbed on the way back.[10]

According to the agreement everything that they wished to take away was to be ready at ten o'clock on the next morning.[11] When Streicher came at that time, he found Schiller busied with the odes of Klopstock, one of which[12]

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[4] von. [5] auf der Solitüde; a castle once occupied by the ducal school, of which Schiller had been a pupil. At this time his parents lived in part of it. [6] nach einiger Zeit. [7] Not würde. [8] aus. [9] an (dat.). [10] Compound. The phrase may begin the sent. Here, as is often the case, the inverted order may be used where the English prefers the normal. Many illustrative sentences can be found in the following pages. [11] Arr., *on the next morning at ten o'clock.* [12] Cf. 82, n. 22.

had so interested him that he was composing an ode at this decisive time. The things had, of course, remained unpacked. In spite of all urging Streicher had first to hear Klopstock's ode and then the new poem, before Schiller would [18] begin his preparations.

At nine o'clock in the evening [14] Schiller came to Streicher's dwelling with two old pistols under his coat. The one which was whole but which had no flint, was put in the trunk; the other [one], which was broken, was put into the carriage. Of course, both pistols were [15] loaded only with wishes for safety and a fortunate journey.

The supply of money which the travelers had was very small. After procuring [16] the necessary clothing and other things which were considered indispensable, our poet had left [17] only twenty-three guldens, and his friend twenty-eight, insignificant sums, which however their hopes increased tenfold. When it had grown dark the carriage was [15] loaded, and at ten o'clock the journey was begun.

The fugitives went out [18] at the Esslingen [19] gate, because it was the darkest [one], and one of Schiller's most faithful friends commanded the watch there, so that, if (a) difficulty should arise, it could at once be removed through the intervention of the officer. But they passed through the gate in safety.

They believed now that they had escaped [20] a great danger, and yet only a few words were exchanged between them, so long as they were driving around the city in order to get [21] upon the road to Ludwigsburg. But when the first

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[13] wollen. [14] Cf. n. 11. [15] wurden, or waren? [16] Cf. 45, n. 26. [17] übrig. [18] zu — hinaus. [19] Eßlinger, indec. adj. [20] entrinnen. May be inf. Dat. [21] kommen.

height lay behind them, tranquillity returned, and the conversation became more lively, and referred not only to the immediate[22] past but also to the future.

Towards midnight they saw an extraordinary glow in the sky, and when the carriage came in line[23] with the Solitude, they could see the castle so distinctly in the clear air that Schiller could show his companion the point where his parents dwelt. But then he was so overcome by his emotions, that he cried, "My mother."

Between one and two o'clock in the morning they reached Entzweihingen, where they rested. Scarcely had they ordered coffee and made themselves a little comfortable, when Schiller drew out some unprinted poems by the captive Schubart, of which, although he had not slept the night before,[24] he read the most important aloud to his companion. At eight o'clock in the morning the friends reached the boundary of the country and felt themselves safe for the first time.

The first [thing] that[25] Schiller did after he arrived at Mannheim was to write to the duke and request the removal of the interdict which had caused his flight from Stuttgart. A reply was afterwards received from (the) General Augé. In it Schiller's request was entirely passed over, and he was merely told[26] to return at once. He wrote again, and again nothing followed but the stern command to return at once. Then Schiller recognized for the first time that the breach between him and his country was irreparable.

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[22] jüngſt. [23] in die Linie der. [24] Adj. [25] was. [26] heißen, with man.

38. The ancient Germans.

The Germans loved (the) life in the open [air] above all[1] [things]. They built no cities; they compared them to (the) prisons.[2] The few places which are mentioned by the Latin writers under the name of[3] cities were probably nothing but the residences of the nobility, somewhat larger than those of the common freemen and surrounded by[4] a wall and a ditch, or they were stations upon the highways which went through the land.

The Low-Germans did not generally live in villages (although according to Tacitus there were[5] villages in many regions) but on[6] farms. The houses were in the midst of the fields which belonged to* them, and were surrounded by an enclosure. These houses were very simple. Beams hewn[7] by the ax were set[8] up and fastened together, the interstices [were] filled with twisted willow twigs[9] and covered with clay and straw. A straw roof[9] covered the whole.

The favorite occupations[9] of the Germans were (the) war and the chase, and the boys were early exercised in the use of weapons. That was a festal day in the life of a boy when he was first allowed to chase the wild animals in the forest with his father.

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[1] Acc. sing. [2] Simp. dat. [3] von. [4] mit. [5] The chief difference between es iſt (ſind) and es gibt is, that the former expresses what is definite, the latter what is more indefinite; or the former expresses what is in a definite (small) space, the latter what is in more indefinite (larger) place. In many phrases either may be used. [6] auf. [7] Arr., *with the ax hewn beams.* [8] aufrichten. [9] Compound. These and similar cases in preceding selections may serve to call attention to the great frequency with which compounds are made in German. In many cases the English words are also practically compounds though not so written. * zu.

Tacitus says that agriculture, cattle raising, and the affairs of the house were left [10] entirely to the women [11] and vassals. But this description is probably not true in all respects. The smaller proprietor, like the peasant of to-day,[12] probably helped cultivate his fields, while the greater land-owner had time for [13] the chase, for social intercourse, and for festivities.

The clothing and food of the ancient Germans were very simple. The women wore garments spun [14] and woven by themselves. The man knew no ornament save his weapons. He adorned his shield and his helmet, when he wore one, as well [as] he could.

No people respected the rights of hospitality more than the ancient Germans. To turn [15] away a stranger, whoever he might be,[16] from one's house would have been disgraceful. If the supply of provisions at [17] one house was consumed, then he [18] who had just been the host, would [19] become the guide and escort of his guest, and, uninvited, they would both enter another house, where they would be kindly received.

When the stranger took [his] leave, he received what[ever] he desired as [a] gift, and the giver asked in his turn just as freely and openly for what he desired. The good-natured people took pleasure in [20] presents, but they neither esteemed [21] the gifts too highly, nor considered themselves under obligations to those [22] who had given them.[23]

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[10] überlaſſen. [11] Simp. dat. [12] Adj. [13] Arr., *while — time had for* (zu). Such arrangements of a series of phrases (or even of one phrase) after the transposed verb are very common. [14] Arr., *themselves* (ſelbſt) *spun and woven garments.* [15] zurückweiſen. [16] Pres. subj. [17] in. [18] der, or derjenige. [19] *Would* expressing repeated or habitual action is commonly dropped and the past of the verb used. So here, *became, entered, were.* [20] an (dat.). [21] Arr., *esteemed neither — nor considered they.* [22] Simp. dat. Order? [23] dieſelben.

39. The Crossing of the Delaware.[1]

The beginning of December was extremely raw, so that the English had lost all desire[2] to pursue immediately the advantage they had gained over[3] the Americans. Howe put[4] his regiments into winter-quarters, thinking[5] that he could wait till after the beginning of the new year.

Washington learned that the Hessians were on the other side of the Delaware in and about Trenton. The total force under his command amounted to 7000 men. He divided them into three columns, which were to cross the Delaware at[6] three different points and attack the enemy. As night came on, Washington reached the river at the head of the first column of 2400 men.

A violent north-wind drove snow and sleet into the faces of the Americans[7]; there was much ice in the river. Under these circumstances the passage was not merely difficult, it was in the highest degree dangerous. Washington had counted[8] on standing upon the other shore with his troops at[9] midnight. But on account of the running of the ice[10] and the storm the last man did not land until three o'clock.

Towards four o'clock all was in order, and the march to Trenton was begun. The storm was still raging violently. The Americans were marching towards[11] enemies who were stronger than they, and who, in case they were already informed of the undertaking, had doubtless chosen favorable positions. It was then uncertain whether the other columns

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[1] Masc. [2] Luſt. [3] Case? [4] legen. [5] indem er meinte. Cf. 45, n. 26. [6] an. [7] *the Americans — into the face.* Cf. 39, n. 13. [8] *counted thereon* (darauf), *to stand.* [9] um. [10] Compound. [11] entgegen (dat.) follows its noun. Why not use nach?

had succeeded in crossing[12] the river, although it was afterwards learned[13] that they did not cross till[14] later.

Towards eight o'clock the van-guard of the first column was greeted with musket shots, and by that means the Hessians who were in Trenton, were alarmed. They assembled hastily, but Washington had already reached the town and advanced to the attack. At first they offered[15] brave resistance, but surrendered when their colonel had fallen. Thus about 1000 men, among them 24 officers, were captured.

Several hundred men saved themselves by (the) flight. This would not have occurred if the other columns of the Americans had crossed the river earlier and taken possession of some bridges. But prudence commanded that the Americans should be satisfied for the present, and Washington went back over the Delaware.

Washington soon learned that the English, instead of following him, had retreated. Then he determined to risk a second stroke. Four days after his first passage he crossed the Delaware again. General Howe sent Lord Cornwallis with 8000 men to meet[16] him. Washington took a strong[17] position and repelled several attacks. But, as Cornwallis was stronger than he, he left his camp in the night and continued his march.

Near Princeton he attacked three English regiments, and after a hard struggle the enemy fled, leaving 500 men dead and wounded on the battle-field. Washington then took[18] winter-quarters in the region around Morristown. He occupied an impregnable position and annoyed the enemy[19] so much by sending[20] out flying corps, that they had to evacuate that region.

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[12] Inf. [13] Act. with man. [14] Not — till = erſt. [15] leiſten (*render*). [16] ihm entgegen. [17] feſt. [18] Not nehmen. [19] Plu., or say *he* for *they* in following clause. [20] durch Ausſendung von.

40. Sobieski before Vienna.

Then the king turned to his Poles and made[1] the following address to[2] them in the Polish tongue:

"Warriors and friends: The number of our enemies down there is great, almost greater than at[3] Choczim, where we trod them into the dust. It is (a) strange soil upon which we fight, and yet here[4] also we are fighting for our fatherland; under the walls of Vienna we protect our beloved Poland. We rescue to-day not only a single city; we rescue all[5] Christendom in[6] freeing its most important bulwark, the city [of] Vienna, from the enemy. You[7] are fighting a holy fight in which even (the) unrewarded exertion is glorious and to fall [is to] win a heavenly crown. You are not fighting for your king but for God himself. His omnipotence has led you up[8] these pathless heights without a struggle and has already given half[9] the victory into your[10] hands. Already the haughty infidels see you above their heads. They lose (the) courage and creep into valleys and gorges as [if] into their graves. I have only one command to give you: [Let] your king be your example. Forward, then! Follow me, brave warriors; follow me, noblemen and knights; to-day you are to win your spurs!"

After a short conference with the duke of Lorraine and an address to the officers, the Polish king gave the command to attack the enemy, with the cry, "God is our help!" The prince of Waldeck and the elector of Bavaria com-

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[1] halten. [2] an (acc.). [3] bei. [4] Order? [5] *the whole.* [6] indem, with subor. clause. [7] ihr. [8] hinauf. Order? [9] *the half.* [10] Cf. 39. n. 13.

manded[11] the centre of the army, the king of Poland the right and the duke of Lorraine the left wing.

The battle lasted all day long,[12] but, when evening came, the victory of the Christian army was sure, and the Turks had fled. They were pursued [for] two hours after sunset by the cavalry, but the tired troops finally had to turn back. The Polish king took possession of the tent of the grand vizier. On[13] the night of the 13th of September[14] he wrote to his wife from this tent that he had made himself the heir of the grand vizier.

"This tent alone," he wrote in the letter to his wife, "has a circumference as great as that of the city [of] Warsaw or Lemberg. . . . . It is impossible to describe the luxury which prevailed in the tent of the grand vizier. There were baths and little gardens with fountains and rabbit-burrows. Four or five quivers[15] set with rubies or sapphires are alone worth some thousands [of] ducats. You[16] can not now say to me, my dearest, what the Tartar women say to their husbands when they come home without booty[17]: 'You[16] are no warrior because you have brought nothing [to] me.'"

On the next morning after the great victory over the Turks[18] and their[19] flight, King Sobieski made[20] his entry into Vienna. As the heat was great and the king was tired on account of the exertions of the previous day, he sat down upon a stone[21] to rest a little before he entered the city. Afterwards the name of the king was cut[22] into the stone, and it remained a memorial of that noteworthy day until it was destroyed by the French in the year 1809.

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[11] kommandieren. [12] den ganzen Tag (hindurch). [13] in. [14] des 13. (or 13ten) September. [15] Arr., *four or five with rubies or sapphires set* (beſetzt) *quivers*. [16] Pronoun? [17] Order? [18] Acc. [19] May be deren. Why? [20] halten. [21] Case? [22] hauen.

Having arrived[23] in the city, the king went first to[24] the church of the Jesuits to thank God for the victory, and then to the church of St. Stephen. Afterwards there was a banquet at[25] the house of Count Starhemberg, whither the king went in the count's carriage.

41. The Nile.

The Nile is the servant that supplies the tables of the land of Egypt with food. Above[1] Cairo the great, [as] yet undivided, stream is a magnificent sight, although the multitude of boats,[2] filled with the people and products of the land, which covered its surface in the times[3] of Herodotus, has mostly disappeared.

In the times of the Pharaohs Egypt richly nourished and sustained seven million inhabitants. To-day the number scarcely amounts to five millions. [And] yet the land, under complete cultivation, could still nourish and clothe its seven million inhabitants with all their domestic animals as in the times of its former greatest prosperity, for the Nile opens his hand just as wide as formerly.

If one wishes to comprehend what Egypt would be without the blessing of the Nile, one must see the land in the condition in which it is[4] before the overflow. The winter there is as warm as our spring, and lower Egypt is then often refreshed with showers. But after a few weeks the freshness of nature disappears. The heat is as great in March as with us in summer. The fields are then white for[5] the harvest, and at the beginning of April the wheat is cut.

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[23] *after he etc.*, or *in the city arrived.* [24] in. [25] in.

[1] oberhalb (gen.). [2] Arr., *the with the people and products of the land filled boats.* [3] zur Zeit, or in den Zeiten. [4] ſich befinden. [5] zu.

Then come the hot winds which stream for seven weeks [from] out the south. The verdure of the meadows almost disappears, and only the palm-tree keeps[6] its green leaves in [the midst of] the drought and heat. At this time no foreigner should go to Egypt, for then the pest and other [kinds of] sickness[7] rage. But when the heat is greatest[8] the cooling north-winds begin to blow. The rain begins to fall, but the rising[9] of the water in the Nile is not very noticeable before the beginning of July.

From that time on a crier announces in the streets of Cairo how high the water has risen on each day. In August (the) millet is sown, as it flourishes best, when young, beneath the water. It is not unpleasant for a[10] foreigner to live and travel in Egypt in the month [of] September. The north-winds are now the prevailing [ones] and swell the sails of the boats steering towards Thebes. On the 26th or 27th of September the stream has, as[11] a rule, reached its highest point.

The height of the water now begins to lessen gradually. The greater part of the fields now become visible. Wheat and barley, and many other grains are sown. Thus all the labors of the husbandman are determined in Egypt by the time of the overflow of the Nile, and early does the stream teach him to pay heed to the duration of the year and its seasons, and to esteem it as the greatest benefactor of the land.

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[6] behalten. [7] Plu. [8] am größten, or die größte? [9] Inf. as noun. [10] Def. art. Why? [11] Say, *in the*.

42. The Battle in the Teutoburger Forest.[1]

In the times of the emperor Augustus (the) ancient Germany was bounded on[2] the north by[3] the German Ocean[4] and the Baltic, on the east by the Vistula and the Carpathian [mountains], on the south by the Danube, and on the west by the Rhine. The country was rough and covered with impenetrable forests.

As the Germans were making constant incursions into Gaul, Drusus, the step-son of (the) Augustus, determined to attack them in their own country. For four years in succession he made incursions into Germany. He built fifty strongholds on[5] the Rhine and forced his way forwards as far[6] as the Elbe.

After the death of Drusus Tiberius assumed the chief command. He overcame the Germans more by trickery than by bravery, and met with such success that the Romans soon regarded the country between the Rhine and the Weser as dependent upon them.[7] They began to introduce their language, customs and laws.

The next governor, Quintilius Varus, desired especially to increase the Roman influence. Because the people were at first quiet, he believed that he could[8] easily carry out his plans. But the Germans were really dissatisfied, and especially Arminius,[9] a Cheruskan prince.

He had served in the Roman army, and, as [the] leader of the Cheruskan auxiliaries, he had become a Roman citizen and knight. Now[10] that Rome's plan of subduing the Germans was becoming more and more clear, he felt

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[1] Compound. [2] in. [3] von. [4] Nord- und Oſtſee. [5] an, or auf? [6] bis zu. [7] Simp. dat. [8] Inf. [9] Arminius, or, more commonly, Hermann. [10] jetzt, da.

himself called[11] [to be] the saviour of his country, and with some other Cheruskan nobles laid[12] a plan to deliver it.

Meanwhile Varus feared no danger, and especially none from [the] side[13] of Arminius,[14] whom he trusted so much that he paid no heed to the suggestions of Segastes, another Cheruskan prince, who was an enemy of Arminius. But while he was leading a merry camp-life on the left bank of the Weser, he suddenly received intelligence of an insurrection on the Ems. He made preparations for[15] breaking camp and had the Cheruskan princes renew their promise of assisting him.

The day before Varus broke camp Segastes made him acquainted with the whole plan, but Varus did not believe him.[16] He knew that Arminius and Segastes were enemies, because the former had carried off the latter's daughter, Thusnelda, and had married her against[17] her father's will. Thus a higher power seems to have blinded Varus, in order that Germany should become free.

The German princes separated from Varus, as they said, in order to lead their troops to him. Instead of doing[18] so they called their people to freedom. From valley to valley the call resounded and carried[19] all along with it.[20] Even Segastes followed the others. Suspecting nothing, the Roman army under Varus, without strict discipline and with much baggage, went through the impenetrable forest, in which they had first to make[21] roads and to bridge streams.

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[11] berufen zum. [12] entwerfen. [13] von Seiten. [14] Insert def. art. if Arminius is used. Why? [15] zum Aufbruch. [16] Case? [17] wider. [18] anſtatt deſſen. [19] reißen. [20] ihm, or ſich? [21] bahnen.

Soon continual rains made the ground so spongy that horses and men went staggering along, and all became exhausted. Suddenly the Germans, at first singly, then in masses, broke forth from the forest from all sides and attacked the exhausted Romans. Finally the army reached an open[22] spot, where the attacks ceased, and pitched (a) camp for[23] a night's rest.

On the following morning the army went on. Scarcely had the legions reached the Teutoburger forest, when they were again attacked from all sides. Only with difficulty did they reach a place at evening where they could rest. On the third morning the attacks were continued.

The bowstrings,[24] relaxed by the rain, refused [to do] their duty. The heavy armor of the Romans became a[25] double burden [to] them, while the light-armed Germans were less impeded. The Romans finally reached the southwestern slope of the Teutoburger forest, where the plain begins. Here the chief army of the Germans was assembled.

In the neighborhood of the present Detmold the last struggle began. The Roman legions gave way, their cavalry fell[26] into disorder, their eagles were taken. Varus himself, when he saw all lost, fell upon[27] his sword in order not to survive the disgrace. Most of the Romans succumbed [to] the swords of the Germans, and only a few escaped.

The revenge of the exasperated victors did not always spare the captives; many were sacrificed on the altars of their gods. Even the body of Varus was torn to pieces, and his head was sent by Arminius to Marbod, who had taken

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[22] frei. [23] zur. [24] Arr., *the by the rain relaxed bowstrings.* [25] zur. [26] geraten. [27] in.

no part in the general struggle for liberty. Some of the captives were made slaves, and even Roman knights and senators had to spend the rest of their days in servitude.

This battle annihilated one of the bravest and best drilled Roman armies, which, with its auxiliaries, was estimated at 50,000 men. When the intelligence of this defeat came to Rome, all were bewildered. They already believed that the left bank of the Rhine, together with Belgium and Gaul, was[28] lost, and that Italy was threatened.

Augustus so lost (the) hope that he rent his garments in his distress and cried: "Varus, Varus, give[29] me back my legions!" With anxious haste, as if the enemy were already coming[28] to attack Rome, all Germans and Gauls were removed from the city, and the German body-guard was sent away. But the Germans did not think of conquest. They destroyed all memorials of Roman servitude and returned to[30] their hearths.

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[28] Mode? [29] gib. [30] an.

VOCABULARY.

EXPLANATIONS.

The abbreviations employed are the usual ones. In addition to these a dash [—] indicates the repetition of the title word.

In nouns the genitive is indicated when it differs from the nominative, and the plural is indicated whenever the word has one. Thus, Schlag, *m.* -es, ¨e, masculine noun, genitive singular Schlages, nominative plural Schläge.

Verbs of the strong conjugation are marked *S.* In case the auxiliary is not indicated by s. (sein) or by s. *or* h. (sein *or* haben), the verb is to be inflected with haben. Separable compounds are indicated by hyphens; inseparables are written as one word.

Accents are occasionally indicated. All references are to the text or notes. Parts of speech and other grammatical details are noted only when necessary to avoid confusion. Only such meanings are given as occur in the text, or are necessary to explain these.

By permission, the method of indicating grammatical forms, etc., is taken, with some modifications, from the vocabulary of Joynes' German Reader.

VOCABULARY.

A

a, an, ein; not —, kein.
able, be —, können, *irr.*
about, *prep.*, um (*acc.*); *adv.*, umher; (nearly) ungefähr, etwa; be — to, eben wollen, *irr.*, im Begriffe ſein (*irr.*) zu.
above, über (*acc. or dat.*).
absent, abweſend.
absorbed, in ſich gekehrt.
accept, an-nehmen, *S.*
accompany, begleiten.
accordance, in — with, nach (*dat.*), gemäß (*dat., reg. follows its noun*).
according to, see preceding word.
accordingly, daher.
account, Conto, *m.* -s, -s *or* Conti; on — of, wegen (*gen.*).
acknowledge, beſtätigen.
acquaintance, Bekanntſchaft, *f.*; (person) der Bekannte (*part. as noun*).
acquainted, bekannt.
act, ſich benehmen, *S.*
activity, Rüſtigkeit, *f.*
address, *n.*, Anrede, *f.* -n (to, an, *acc.*); *v.*, nennen, *irr.*; make an —, eine Anrede halten, *S.*
adjutant, Adjutant', *m.* -en, -en.
admit, vor-laſſen, *S.*; (concede) zu-geben, *S.*
adorn, verzieren.
Adrianople, Adrianopel, *n.* -s.
advance, ſchreiten, *S.*, ſ.; in —, voraus, (59, l. 6) im voraus.
advantage, Vorteil, *m.* -s, -e.
adventure, Abenteuer, *n.* -s, —.
advice, Rat, *m.* -es, ¨e.
advise, raten, *S.* (*dat. pers.*).
affair, Sache, *f.* -n; (87, l. 1) Geſchäft, *n.* -s, -e; (43, l. 11) Ereignis, *n.* -ſſes, -ſſe.
afraid, be —, ſich fürchten (of, vor, (*dat.*).
Africa, Afrika, *n.* -s.
after, *prep.*, nach (*dat.*); *conj.*, nachdem; *adv.*, nachher, darauf; — this, nachher, darauf.
afternoon, Nachmittag, *m.* -s, -e.
afterwards, ſpäter, nachher; soon —, bald darauf.
again, wieder, nochmals.
against, gegen (*acc.*).
age, Alter, *n.* -s, —; a good old —, ein hohes Alter.
aged, alt.
ago, vor (*dat.*); a few weeks —, vor einigen Wochen; long —, vor Zeiten; some time —, ſchon längſt.
agreement, Abrede, *f.* -n.
agriculture, Ackerbau, *m.* -s.
air, Luft, *f.* ¨e; in the open —, im Freien; night—, Nachtluft.
airy, luftig.
alarm, *n.*, Furcht, *f.*; *v.*, alarmieren.

alight, ab-ſteigen, *S.*, ſ.
all, *adj.*, all; (whole) ganz; *adv.*, ganz; no (none) ... at all, gar kein; not ... at all, gar nicht.
allowed, be —, dürfen, *irr.*
almost, beinahe, faſt.
alone, allein'.
along, fort, hin; — with (76, l. 21), neben (*dat.*).
aloud, see *read.*
Alps, die Alpen, *f. pl.*
already, ſchon.
also, auch.
altar, Altar', *m.* –s, ¨e.
although, obgleich.
altogether, gar.
always, immer.
ambassador, der Geſandte (*part. as noun*).
American, Amerikaner, *m.* –s, —.
among, unter (*dat. or acc.*).
amount to, betragen, *S.*
amuse, *refl.*, ſich vergnügen.
amusement, Vergnügen, *n.* –s.
ancient, alt.
and, und; — ... too, wie auch.
Anglo-Saxon, angelſächſiſch.
angry, zornig; make —, ärgern.
animal, Tier, *n.* –es –e; domestic —, Haustier.
annihilate, vernichten.
announce, verkündigen, melden.
annoy, beläſtigen, plagen.
another, ein anderer.
answer, *n.*, Antwort, *f.* –en (to, auf, *acc.*); *v.*, antworten (*dat. pers.*; auf, *acc. thing*).
ant, Ameiſe, *f.* –n.
anticipate, zuvor-kommen, *S.*, ſ. (*dat.*).
anxious, ängſtlich, bange.
any, not —, kein; not — more, nicht mehr.
anything, etwas.
apoplexy, Schlag, *m.* –es, ¨e; be stricken with —, vom Schlage gerührt werden.
apparently, ſcheinbar.
appear, erſcheinen, *S.*, ſ.
appearance, Ausſehen, *n.* –s.
applause, Beifall, *m.* –s.
apply, ſich wenden, *irr. or reg.* (to, an, *acc.*).
appointment, Ernennung, *f.* –en.
April, April', *m.* –s.
arise, ſich erheben, *S.*, entſtehen, *S.*, ſ.
arm, Arm, *m.* –es, –e.
armor, Bewaffnung, *f.* –en.
armor-bearer, Waffenträger, *m.* –s —.
army, Heer, *n.* –es, –e, Armee', *f.* –n.
around, *prep.*, um (*acc.*); *adv.*, umher.
arouse, erwecken.
arrange, ein-richten.
arrive, an-kommen, *S.*, ſ. (at, in, *dat.*)
article, Artikel, *m.* –s, —.
artist, Künſtler, *m.* –s, —.
as, wie; (time) als; (comparison, cf. 36, n. 21) als, wie; (inasmuch as) da; (81, l. 7) als; as ... as, ſo ... wie (als); — if, als ob (wenn); — well —, ſo wohl als, wie auch.
ascend, beſteigen, *S.*
Asia, A'ſien, *n.* –s.
ask, fragen; (request) bitten, *S.* (for, um); he was —ed, man fragte ihn; — questions, Fragen ſtellen; — about, ſich erkundigen nach, fragen nach.

asleep, ſchlafend; be —, ſchlafen, *S.*; fall —, ein-ſchlafen, *S.*, ſ.
assemble, *tr.*, verſammeln; *intr.*, ſich verſammeln.
assent, Zuſtimmung, *f.* -en.
assert, behaupten.
assist, helfen, *S.* (*dat. pers.*), bei-ſtehen, *S.* (*dat. pers.*).
assume, übernehmen, *S.*
assure, ſichern; *refl.*, ſich verſichern.
astonished, erſtaunt (at, über, *acc.*),
astonishment, Erſtaunen, *n.* -s.
at, (place) an (*dat.*); (time) zu (*dat.*); (hours of day) um (*acc.*); (town) in (*dat.*); out —, zu — hinaus; — all, see *all*.
attack, *v.*, an-greifen, *S.*; *n.*, Angriff, *m.* -s, -e.
attention, Aufmerkſamkeit, *f.*
audience, Audienz', *f.* -en; (persons) Zuhörer, *m.* -s, —.
August, Auguſt', *m.* -s.
autumn, Herbſt, *m.* -s, -e.
auxiliaries, Hilfstruppen, *f. pl.*
awake(n), *tr.*, erwecken; *intr.*, er-wachen.
away, weg, fort, davon.
ax, Axt, *f*, ¨e.

B

babe, (kleine) Kind, *n.* -es, -er.
back, zurück; (again) wieder.
bad, ſchlecht; *worse*, see the word.
bag, Sack, *m.* -es, ¨e.
baggage, Gepäck, *n.* -s, -e.
balance, aus-gleichen, *S.*
balcony, Balkon', *m.* -s, -e.
ball, Ball, *m.* -es, ¨e.
Baltic, Oſtſee, *f.*
bank, Ufer, *n.* -s, —.
banner, Fahne, *f.* -n.
banquet, Feſtmahl, *n.* -es, -e.
bare, nackt.
barley, Gerſte, *f.*
barley-field, Gerſtenfeld, *n.* -es, -er.
bath, Bad, *n.* -es, ¨er.
bathe, *tr.*, baden; *intr.*, ſich baden.
battle, Schlacht, *f.* -en, Kampf, *m.* -es, ¨e.
battle-field, Schlachtfeld, *n.* -s, -er.
Bavaria, Baiern, *n.* -s.
be, ſein, *irr.*; (become) werden, *irr.*; (of health) ſich befinden, *S.*; (live) leben; (remain) bleiben, *S.*, ſ.; I am to (cf. 30, n. 5), ich ſoll; there is (are) (cf. 86, n. 5), es iſt (ſind), es gibt; that is, das heißt; how are you, wie befinden Sie ſich.
beam, Balken, *m.* -s, —; (light) Strahl, *m.* -es, -en.
bear, ertragen, *S.*
beard, Bart, *m.* -es, ¨e.
beast, Tier, *n.* -es, -e.
beautiful, ſchön.
because, weil.
become, werden, *irr.*; (suit) ſtehen, *S.* (*dat.*).
bed, Bett, *n.* -es, -en; get out of —, aus (von) dem Bette auf-ſtehen, *S.*; put to —, zu Bette bringen, *irr.*
bed-room, Schlafzimmer, *n.* -s, —.
before, *prep.*, (place) vor (*dat. or acc.*); (time) vor (*dat.*); *conj.*, ehe; *adv.*, vorher, zuvor; (cf. 85, l. 15) vorig (*adj.*); — this, ſchon früher; just — (34, l. 23) kurz vor.
beg, bitten, *S.*
beggar, Bettler, *m.* -s, —.
begin, beginnen, *S.*, an-fangen, *S.*

beginning, Anfang, *m.* –s, ¨e; at the —, im (zu) Anfang.
behind, hinter (*dat. or acc.*); out from —, hinter (*dat.*) — hervor.
Belgium, Belgien, *n.* –s.
believe, glauben (*dat. pers., acc. thing*).
belong, gehören (to, *dat.*).
beloved, geliebt.
below, unten.
beneath, unter (*dat. or acc.*).
benefactor, Wohlthäter, *m.* –s, —.
berry, Beere, *f.* –n.
beside one's self, außer sich.
besides, dabei.
best, beſt.
betake, sich begeben, *S.*
better, beſſer.
between, zwiſchen (*dat. or acc.*).
bewildered, verwirrt.
bid, heißen, *S.* (*takes inf. without* zu).
big, groß (*comp.* größer, *super.*, größt).
bill, Schnabel, *m.* –s, ¨.
bind, binden, *S.*
binding (of book), Einband, *m.* –s, ¨e.
bird, Vogel, *m.* –s, ¨.
birthday, Geburtstag, *m.* –s, –e.
bishop, Biſchof, *m.* –s, ¨e.
bitterly, bitterlich.
blessing, Segen, *m.* –s, —.
blind, verblenden.
blood, Blut, *n.* –es.
blow, wehen, blaſen, *S.*
blue, blau.
boat, Boot, *n.* –es, –e.
body, Körper, *m.* –s, —; (corpse) Leichnam, *m.* –s, –e.
body-guard, Leibwache, *f.* –n.
bold, kühn.
book, Buch, *n.* –es, ¨er.
boot, Stiefel, *m.* –s, —.
booty, Beute, *f.*
borrow, borgen.
both, beide; — the, beide, die beiden
bottom, Boden, *m.* –s, — *or* ¨; at the —, auf dem Boden.
bottomless, bodenlos.
bound, begrenzen.
boundary, Grenze, *f.* –n.
boundless, maßlos.
bouquet, Strauß, *m.* –es, ¨e.
bow, *v.*, sich verbeugen; *n.*, Verbeugung, *f.* –en.
bowl, Schale, *f.* –n.
bowstring, Bogenſehne, *f.* –n.
boy, Knabe, *m.* –n, –n.
bramble, Brombeerſtrauch, *m.* –s, ¨er.
brave, tapfer.
bravery, Tapferkeit, *f.*
breach, Bruch, *m.* –es, ¨e.
bread, Brot, *n.* –es; — crumb, Brotkrume, *f.* –n.
break, brechen, *S.*; (applied to objects, generally) zerbrechen; — forth, hervor-brechen; — out, aus-brechen.
breakfast, frühſtücken.
bribe, beſtechen, *S.*
bridge, *n.*, Brücke, *f.* –n; *v.*, über-brücken.
brief, kurz.
bright, hell.
bring, bringen, *S.*; (go and get) holen; — together, heran-holen; — up (rear), erziehen, *S.*
brother, Bruder, *m.* –s, ¨.
brotherly, brüderlich.
build, bauen.

building, Gebäude, *n.* –s, —.
Bulgarian, Bulgarier, *m.* –s, —.
bulwark, Bollwerk, *n.* –s, –e.
burden, Laſt, *f.* –en.
burn, brennen, *irr.*
bury, begraben, *S.*
bush, Strauch, *m.* –es, ¨er.
busied, beſchäftigt.
busily, geſchäftig.
business, Geſchäft, *n.* –s, –e; — letter, Geſchäftsbrief, *m.* –s, –e.
but, aber, allein; (strongly adversative and after a neg.) ſondern; (nevertheless) doch, jedoch; nothing —, nichts als; not only ... but also, nicht nur ... ſondern auch.
buy, kaufen.
by, *prep.*, (place) bei (*dat.*), an (*dat.*); (agent) von (*dat.*); (instrument) durch (*acc.*), mit (*dat.*), von; — Cassel, bei Caſſel; — day, bei Tag; by —ing (cf. 48, n. 61), dadurch, daß; *adv.*, vorbei; — and —, bald; (go) — the house, an dem Hauſe vorbei (gehen).
bye, good —, lebe wohl, adieu.

C

Cairo, Kairo, *n.* –s.
cake, Kuchen, *m.* –s, —.
calf, Kalb, *n.* –es, ¨er.
call, *n.*, Ruf, *m.* –es, –e; (visit) Beſuch, *m.* –s, –e; *v.*, rufen, *S.*; (name) nennen, *irr.*; — off, ab-rufen; — on (visit), beſuchen; — out, aus-rufen; be —ed, genannt ſein, heißen, *S.*
calmness, Ruhe, *f.* [des —).
Calycadnus, Kalycadnus, *m.* (*gen.*,
camp, Lager, *n.* –s, —; break —, auf-brechen, *S.*
campaign, Feldzug, *m.* –s, ¨e.
camp-life, Lagerleben, *n.* –s.
can, können, *irr.*
candle, Licht, *n.* –es, –e.
cap, Haube, *f.* –n; put a — on, eine Haube auf-ſetzen.
capable, fähig.
capitulation, Kapitulation, *f.* –en.
captive, gefangen; the —, der Gefangene (*part. as noun*).
capture, gefangen nehmen, *S.*
car, change —s, um-ſteigen, *S.*, ſ. (at, in, *dat.*).
care, *n.* Sorge, *f.* –en; (49,l.5) Obhut, *f.*; *v.*, ſich bekümmern (for, um); take —, ſich in acht nehmen, *S.*
careful, vorſichtig.
Carpathian (mountains), Karpathen, *pl.*
carpenter, Zimmermann, *m.* –s, *pl.*, Zimmerleute (*or* -männer).
carriage, Wagen, *m.* –s, —, Kutſche, *f.* –n; by —, zu Wagen.
carry along, fort-reißen, *S.*; — off, entführen; — out, durch-führen.
Carthage, Karthago, *n.* –s.
carving-knife, Vorlegemeſſer, *n.* –s, —.
case, Fall, *m.* –es, ¨e; **in** —, falls.
castle, Schloß, *n.* –ſſes, ¨ſſer, Burg, *f.* –en.
cat, Katze, *f.* –n; (Sel. 23) Kater, *m.* –s, —.
catalogue, Katalog', *m.* –s, –e.
catch, fangen, *S.*; — up with, ein-holen.
cattle raising, Viehzucht, *f.* [ſachen.
cause, *n.*, Urſache, *f.* –n; *v.*, verur-

cavalry, Kavallerie', *f.*
cease, auf=hören.
ceiling, Plafond', *m.* –s, –s.
celebrate, feiern.
celebration, Feier, *f.*
cell, Zelle, *f.* –n.
centre, Centrum, *n.* –s, *pl.* Centren.
ceremony, (marriage) Trauung, *f.* –en.
certainly, gewiß.
chair, Stuhl, *m.* –es, ¨e.
challenge, auf=fordern (to, zu).
chamber, Kammer, *f.* –n.
chancellor, Kanzler, *m.* –s, —.
change, verändern; (transform), verwandeln; (exchange), vertauschen (for, mit).
character, Charak'ter, *m.* –s, *pl.* –te're.
charmed, entzückt. [jagen (*dat.*).
chase, *n.*, Jagd, *f.* –en; *v.*, nach=
chat, plaudern.
chatter, klappern.
cheek, Wange, *f.* –n.
cheerful, heiter.
Cheruskan, *n.*, Cheruske, *m.* –s, —; *adj.*, cheruskisch.
chest, Kiste, *f.* –n; gold —, Goldkiste.
chief, — army, Hauptheer, *n.* –s, –e; — command, Oberbefehl, *m.* –s, –e; — privy councillor, Obergeheimrat, *m.* –s, ¨e.
child, Kind, *n.* –es, –er; —'s flesh, Kinderfleisch, *n.* –es.
child-like, kinderhaft. [gesucht.
choice, *n.*, Wahl, *f.* –en; *adj.*, aus=
cold, *adj.*, kalt (*comp.*, kälter, *super.*, kälteſt); *n.*, Kälte, etc., etc.
cholera, Cholera, *f.*
choose, wählen, erwählen (for, zu).
Christ, Chriſtus, Chriſti, *etc.*, *Lat. dec.*
Christendom, Chriſtenheit, *f.*
Christian, *n.*, Chriſt, *m.* –en, –en; *adj.*, chriſtlich.
Christmas, Weihnachten, *pl.*; — dinner, Weihnachtsmahl, *n.* –s, –e; at —, zu Weihnachten.
church, Kirche, *f.* –n; — of the Jesuits, Jeſuitenkirche; to —, zur Kirche.
circle about, umkreiſen.
circumference, Umfang, *m.* –s.
circumstance, Umſtand, *m.* –s, ¨e
citizen, Bürger, *m.* –s, —.
city, Stadt, *f.* ¨e.
claw, Kralle, *f.* –n.
clay, *n.*, Lehm, *m.* –es; *adj.*, lehmig
clear, klar.
clever, klug, geſcheit.
climate, Klima, *n.* –s, –te.
clock, o'—, Uhr; two o'—, zwei Uhr; at (towards) ten o'—, um (gegen) zehn Uhr.
close, ſchließen, *S.*
close by, dicht bei (*dat.*).
cloth, Tuch, *n.* –es, ¨er; Tiſchtuch; lay the —, den Tiſch decken.
clothe, bekleiden.
clothes, Kleider, *n. pl.*; put on —, Kleider an=ziehen, *S.*
clothing, see *clothes*.
Co., see *company*.
coach, Wagen, *m.* –s, —, Kutſche, *f.* –n.
coat, Rock, *m.* –s, ¨e.
cock, Hahn, *m.* –es, ¨e.
coffee, Kaffee, *m.* –s.
cold, *adj.*, kalt; *n.*, Kälte, *f.*; — of winter, Winterkälte.
colonel, Oberſt, *m.* –en, –e *or* –en.
column, Kolonne, *f.* –n.

come, kommen, *S.*, ſ.; — by, vorbeikommen; — on, herankommen; — together, zuſammenkommen.
comfortable, bequem.
coming, Kommen, *n.* –s.
command, *n.*, Befehl, *m.* –s, –e; *v.*, befehlen, *S.* (*dat.*), gebieten, *S.* (*dat.*); (military) kommandieren; at the —, auf den Befehl; be in — of, anführen.
commander-in-chief, Feldherr, *m.* –n, –en.
commend, empfehlen, *S.*
commission, *n.*, Auftrag, *m.* –s, ¨e; *v.*, aufˌtragen, *S.* (*dat.*).
common, gemein.
commoner, Bürger, *m.* –s, —; —'s son, Bürgerſohn, *m.* –s, ¨e.
commonplace thing, Alltäglichkeit, *f.* –en.
companion, Gefährte, *m.* –n, –n.
company, Geſellſchaft, *f.* –en; (partnership) Compagni'e, *f.* –n. (Co. = Cie); in — with, in Begleitung (*gen.*, *or* von *with dat.*).
compare, vergleichen, *S.*
complain, klagen, ſich beklagen, (of, über, *acc.*).
complete, *adj.*, vollſtändig; *v.*, (cf. 16, n. 2) be —d, fertig werden.
compose, dichten; (music) komponieren.
composer, Komponiſt', *m.* –en, –en.
composition, Kompoſition', *f.* –en.
comprehend, begreifen, *S.*
concerned about, beſorgt über (*acc.*).
conclude, ſchließen, *S.*; (determine) beſchließen.
condemn, verurteilen.
condition, Zuſtand, *m.* –s, ¨e; be in —, im ſtande ſein, *irr.*
conduct, geleiten.
conference, Unterredung, *f.* –en.
confession, Geſtändnis, *n.* –es, –e.
confide, anˌvertrauen (to, *dat.*).
confidence, Vertrauen, *n.* –s; put — in, Vertrauen in (*acc.*) — ſetzen.
confirm, beſtätigen.
confusedly, durch einander.
congratulation, Glückwunſch, *m.* –es, ¨e.
connoisseur, Kenner, *m.* –s, —.
conquest, Eroberung, *f.* –en.
conscience, Gewiſſen, *n.* –s.
consciousness, Selbſtgefühl, *n.* –s.
consent, *v.*, einˌwilligen; *n.*, Einwilligung, *f.*
consequently, daher.
consider, halten (*S.*) für.
constant, beſtändig.
constantly, beſtändig, immer.
consternation, Beſtürzung, *f.*
consultation, Beratung, *f.* –en.
consume, aufˌzehren.
content, begnügen.
continual, anhaltend.
continue, *tr.*, fortˌſetzen; *intr.*, fortfahren, *S.* (*but cf. also* 67, n. 2).
contrast, Kontraſt', *m.* –s, –e; a great —, ein gewaltiger Kontraſt.
contrive, erſinnen, *S.*
control, *refl.*, ſich faſſen.
conversation, Unterhaltung, *f.* –en, Geſpräch, *n.* –s, –e.
converse, ſprechen, *S.*
convince, überzeugen.
cook, kochen; (bake) backen, *S.*
cool, kühlen.
co-operation, Mitwirkung, *f.*

copy, Exemplar', *n.* –s, –e.
corn, Getreide, *n.* –s; Korn, *n.* –es, ¨er.
corn-field, Getreidefeld, *n.* –es, –er, Kornfeld.
corps, Corps, *n.* –, –; flying —, Streifcorps.
cost, koſten.
cottage, Hütte, *f.* –n.
couch, Ruhebett, *n.* –s, –en, Lager, *n.* –s.
council, Rat, *m.* –es, ¨e.
councillor, Rat, *m.* –es, ¨e.
count, Graf, *m.* –en, –en.
count, rechnen (on, auf, *acc.*).
countenance, Geſicht, *n.* –es, –er.
country, Land, *n.* –es, ¨er (*or* –e).
courage, Mut, *m.* –es.
course, of —, natürlich.
court, Hof, *m.* –es, ¨e; — official, der Hofbeamte (*adj. as noun*); at —, am (bei) Hofe; to (the) —, an den Hof.
courtier, Hofmann, *m.* –s, *pl.*, Hofleute (*or* =männer).
cover, bedecken; — one's self up, ſich zu=decken.
coward, Feigling, *m.* –s, –e.
crack, knacken, auf=knacken.
crank, Kurbel, *f.* –n.
crawl, kriechen, *S.*, ſ. or h.
create (cf. 48, n. 62), ernennen, *irr.*
creep, ſchleichen, *S.*, ſ.; (90, l. 17), ſich verkriechen, *S.*
cricket, Grille, *f.* –n.
crier, Ausſchreier, *m.* –s, —.
critical, kritiſch.
cross, gehen (*S.*, ſ.) über (*acc.*); — over (79, l. 13), über=ſetzen.
crossing, Übergang, *m.* –s, ¨e (of, über, *acc.*).
crow, krähen.
crowd, Menge, *f.* –n; — of people, Menſchenmenge.
crown, Krone, *f.* –n.
cruel, grauſam.
cruelty, Grauſamkeit, *f.* –n.
crumb, Krume, *f.* –n; bread —, Brotkrume.
crusade, Kreuzzug, *m.* –s, ¨e.
cry, *n.*, Ruf, *m.* –es, –e; *v.*, rufen, *S.*, aus=rufen; (weep) weinen; — out, aus=rufen.
cultivate, an=bauen.
cultivation, Anbau, *m.* –s; under complete —, bei vollem Anbau.
custom, Sitte, *f.* –n.
cut, ſchneiden, *S.*; (chop) hacken, hauen, *S.*; — to pieces, (in Stücken) zerhacken.

D

dainty, Leckerbiſſen, *m.* –s, —.
dance, *n.*, Tanz, *m.* –es, ¨e; *v.*, tanzen.
danger, Gefahr, *f.* –en.
dangerous, gefährlich.
Danube, Donau, *f.*
dark, *adj.*, dunkel, finſter; *n.*, Finſternis, *f.*
dash on, ſprengen; — to pieces, zerſchmettern.
daughter, Tochter, *f.* ¨.
day, Tag, *m.* –es, –e; — after tomorrow, übermorgen; — before yesterday, vorgeſtern; all — long, den ganzen Tag (hindurch); by —, bei Tag; for —s at a time, Tage lang.

dead, tot.
deafness, Taubheit, *f.*
dear, lieb; my —est (cf. 70, l. 21), mein Herz.
death, Tod, *m.* –es, –e.
debt, Schuld, *f.* –en; for —, wegen ſeiner Schulden.
decay, Verweſung, *f.*
December, Dezember, *m.* –s, —.
decide, entſcheiden, *S.*
decisive, entſcheidend.
declare, erklären.
deed, Tat, *f.* –en.
defeat, Niederlage, *f.* –n.
degree, Grad, *m.* –es, –e.
delay, *intr.*, zaudern, zögern: *tr.*, verzögern.
delighted, erfreut.
deliver, befreien.
demand, erfordern.
deny, verſagen.
departure, Abreiſe, *f.*
dependent, abhängig.
describe, beſchreiben, *S.*
description, Beſchreibung, *f.* –en.
deserve, verdienen.
desire, *n.*, Wunſch, *m.* –es, ¨e; (66, l. 3) Luſt, *f.* ¨e; *v.*, wünſchen, begehren.
destroy, zerſtören.
determine, beſchließen, *S.*; (93, l. 22) beſtimmen; — upon, beſchließen.
devour, auf-freſſen, *S.*
dew-drop, Tautropfen, *m.* –s, —.
die, ſterben, *S.*, ſ.
different, verſchieden.
difficult, ſchwer; (72, l. 5, 88, l. 15) ſchwierig.
difficulty, Schwierigkeit, *f.* –en; (96, l. 10) Mühe, *f.* –n.
direct, regieren.
directly, direkt.
dirty, unrein.
disappear, verſchwinden, *S.*, ſ.
discipline, Zucht, *f.*
disclose, entdecken.
discover, entdecken.
disgrace, Schande, *f.* –n.
disgraceful, ſchimpflich.
dish, Schüſſel, *f.* –n; —es (collectively) Geſchirr, *n.* –s, –e.
dismiss, ab-weiſen, *S.*
dismount, ab-ſitzen, *S.*, ſ.
disorder, Unordnung, *f.*; fall into —, in Unordnung geraten, *S.*, ſ.
dissatisfied, unzufrieden.
distance, Entfernung, *f.* –en; at some —, in einiger Entfernung.
distinctly, deutlich.
distinguish, aus-zeichnen.
distress, Schmerz, *m.* –es *or* –ens, –en.
disturb, ſtören.
ditch, Graben, *m.* –s, ¨.
diversion, Zerſtreuung, *f.* –en.
divide, teilen.
do, tun, *S.*; (of health) ſich befinden, *S.*; (show) erzeigen; I can — nothing with him, ich kann mit ihm nichts an-fangen, *S.*
doctor, Doktor, *m.* –s, –en.
documental dust, Aktenſtaub, *m.* –s.
dollar, Dollar, *m.* –s, —.
domestic animal, Haustier, *n.* –s, –e.
donkey, Eſel, *m.* –s, —.
door, Tür(e), *f.* –n.
double, doppelt.
doubtless, ohne Zweifel, doch.

down, ab, herab, hinab; — there, da unten.
draft, Wechſel, *m.* –s, — (for, über, *acc.*; *or* im Betrage von).
draw, ziehen, *S.*
dread, ſich fürchten vor (*dat.*).
dreamy, träumeriſch.
dress, kleiden, an=kleiden; *refl.*, ſich an=ziehen, *S.*
drill, üben.
drink, *v.*, trinken, *S.*; *n.*, Trank, *m.* –es, ¨e.
drive, treiben, *S.*; (a [in a] carriage, cf. 50, n. 21), fahren, *S.*, ſ. *or* h.; take a —, ſpazieren fahren, aus=fahren.
drop, fallen laſſen, *S.*
drought, Dürre, *f.*
drown, *intr.*, ertrinken, *S.*, ſ.; be —ed, ertrinken.
dry, dürre, trocken; — up, aus=trock=nen.
dub (cf. 48, n. 62), ſchlagen, *S.*
ducat, Ducat(en), *m.* –s, –en.
duchess, Herzogin, *f.* –nen (of, von).
duke, Herzog, *m.* –s, –e or ¨e (of, von).
duly, richtig.
duration, Dauer, *f.*
during, während (*gen.*).
dust, Staub, *m.* –es.
dusty, ſtaubig.
duty, (service) Dienſt, *m.* –es, –e.
dwarf, Zwerg, *m.* –es, –e.
dwell, wohnen, (77, l. 4) leben.
dwelling, Wohnung, *f.* –en.

E

each, jeder; — of us, jeder von uns; — other, einander, ſich.
eagle, Adler, *m.* –s, —.
ear, Ohr, *n.* –es, –en.
early, früh; — in the morning, etc., cf. 30, n. 7.
earn, verdienen.
earth, Erde, *f.* –n; on —, auf der Erde, auf Erden.
ease, Leichtigkeit, *f.*; ill at —, un=wohl.
easily, leicht.
east, Oſten, *m.* –s.
easy, leicht.
eat, eſſen, *S.*; (of animals) freſſen *S.*; — up, auf=freſſen.
edition, Ausgabe, *f.* –en.
Edward, Eduard.
Egypt, Ägypten, *n.* –s; land of —, das ägyptiſche Land; lower —, Un=terägypten.
eight, acht.
eighth, acht.
eighteen, achtzehn.
eighteenth, achtzehnt.
eighty, achtzig.
Elbe, Elbe, *f.*
elector, Kurfürſt, *m.* –en, –en (of von).
elevate, erheben, *S.*
eleven, elf.
eleventh, elft.
else, ſonſt; anything —, ſonſt etwas.
emotion, Empfindung, *f.* –en.
emperor, Kaiſer, *m.* –s, —.
empire, Reich, *n.* –es, –e.
Ems, Ems, *f.*
enclosure, Gehege, *n.* –s, —.
end, enden.
endurance, Ausdauer; *f.*
endure, aus=halten, *S.*
enemy, Feind, *m.* –es, –e.

English, engliſch; the —, die Engländer, *m. pl.*
enjoy, ſich erfreuen (*gen.*); (have, share in) genießen, *S.*
enough, genug.
enter, *tr.*, treten (*S.*, ſ.) in (*acc.*), eintreten in; *intr.*, ein=treten; — upon, an=treten.
entertain, bewirten.
enthusiasm, Begeiſterung, *f.*
entirely, ganz.
entrance, Eingang, *m.* –s, ¨e (to, [in, *acc.*).
entry, Einzug, *m.* –s, ¨e; make his —, ſeinen Einzug halten, *S.*
envious, neidiſch (of, auf, *acc.*).
equal, gleich (*dat.*).
equally, gleich.
escape, entgehen, *S.*, ſ. (*dat.*); (96, l. 25) entkommen, *S.*, ſ.
escort, *n.*, Begleiter, *m.* –s, —; (military) Eskorte, *f.* –n; *v.*, geleiten.
especially, beſonders.
established, hergebracht.
estate, Gut, *n.* –es, ¨er.
esteem, *v.*, ſchätzen; (respect) achten; *n.*, Achtung, *f.*
estimate, ſchätzen (at, auf, *acc.*).
etc., u. ſ. w. (und ſo weiter).
Europe, Europa, *n.* –s.
European, europäiſch.
evacuate, räumen.
even, ſelbſt, ſogar; (66, l. 25) einmal; — if, wenn ... auch.
evening, Abend, *m.* –s, –e; this —, heute abend.
event, Ereignis, *n.* –ſſes, –ſſe; in any —, auf jeden Fall.
ever, je; (always) immer.
every, jeder; — one, jedermann; — evening, jeden Abend, alle Abende.
everybody, jedermann, –s, ein jeder.
everything, alles.
exactly, genau.
example, Beiſpiel, *n.* –s, –e; for —, zum Beiſpiel.
exasperate, erbittern.
excellent, vorzüglich, vortrefflich.
exception, Ausnahme, *f.* –n, (to, von).
exchange, wechſeln.
exercise, üben.
exertion, Streben, *n.* –s; (91, l. 24) Anſtrengung, *f.* –en.
exhaust, erſchöpfen.
exist, exiſtieren.
expect, erwarten.
expedition, Expedition', *f.* –en.
explain, erklären.
express, äußern.
extraordinary, außerordentlich.
extremely, äußerſt.
eye, Auge, *n.* –s, –n.

F

fable, Fabel, *f.* –n.
face, Geſicht, *n.* –s, –er.
fairy, Fee, *f.* –n.
faithful, treu.
faithfully, treu.
faithless, treulos.
faithlessness, Treuloſigkeit, *f.*
fall, fallen, *S.*, ſ.; — back (yield), zurück=weichen, *S.*, ſ.
family, Fami'lie, *f.* –n; — letter, Familienbrief, *m.* –s, –e.
famous, berühmt.
far, weit; (80, l. 23) fern; by —, bei Weitem; as — as, bis nach, bis zu.
far-off, fern.

farewell, lebe (lebet, *etc.*) wohl, adieu; bid —, Lebewohl ſagen (to, *dat.*).
farm, Hof, *m.* –es, ¨e.
fast, feſt; (quick) ſchnell.
fasten together, verbinden, *S.*
father, Vater, *m.* –s, ¨.
fatigue, Ermüdung, *f.*; (61, l. 16) Strapaze, *f.* –n.
fatherland, Vaterland, *n.* –s.
fatten, mäſten.
fault, Fehler, *m.* –s, —; (43, l. 5) Schuld, *f.* –en.
favor, Gunſt, *f.*
favorable, günſtig.
favorite, Liebling, *m.* –s, –e; — occupation, Lieblingsbeſchäftigung, *f.* –en.
fear, *n.*, Furcht, *f.*; *v.*, fürchten; for —, aus Furcht; with —, vor Furcht.
fearfully, furchtbar.
feast, Schmaus, *m.* –es, ¨e, Mahlzeit, *f.* –en.
feature, Zug, *m.* –es, ¨e.
February, Februar, *m.* –s, –e.
feel, fühlen; (cf. 68, n. 11) I —, mir iſt (wird) zu Mute.
fellow, the little —, der Kleine (*adj. as noun*).
festal, feſtlich.
festivity, Feſtlichkeit, *f.* –en; (61, l. 19) Feſt, *n.* –es, –e.
few, wenige; a —, einige.
field, Feld, *n.* –es, –er; (cultivated) Acker, *m.* –s, ¨.
fifteen, fünfzehn.
fifteenth, fünfzehnt.
fifth, fünft.
fifty, fünfzig.
fight, *n.* Kampf, *m.* –es, ¨e; *v.*, kämpfen, fechten, *S.*
fill, füllen.
finally, endlich.
find, finden, *S.*
fine, ſchön.
fire, Feuer, *n.* –s, —; by the —, neben dem Feuer.
first, *adj.*, erſt; *adv.*, zuerſt, erſt; at —, zuerſt, anfangs.
fit, paſſen (*dat.*); be — for, taugen zu.
fitted, geſchickt.
five, fünf.
flame, flammen.
flattering, ſchmeichelhaft.
flee, fliehen, *S.*, ſ.
flesh, Fleiſch, *n.* –es, –e.
flight, Flucht, *f.* –en.
flint, Feuerſtein, *m.* –s, –e.
float, ſchwimmen, *S.*, ſ. *or* h.
flood, Flut, *f.* –en.
flourish, gedeihen, *S.*, ſ.
flower, Blume, *f.* –n.
fly, fliegen, *S.*, ſ. *or* h.; — at, ſich ſtürzen auf (*acc.*).
fodder, Futter, *n.* –s, —.
follow, folgen, ſ. (*dat.*).
fond, be — of (food), gern eſſen, *S.*
food, Speiſe, *f.* –n; (provisions) Nahrungsmittel, *n. pl.*; (of animals) Futter, *n.* –s, —.
foot, Fuß, *m.* –es, ¨e; at his feet, ihm zu Füßen.
foot-soldier, Fußgänger, *m.* –s, —.
for, *conj.*, denn; *prep.*, für (*acc.*); (purpose) zu (*dat.*); (time) *phrase in acc. without prep.*
force, *n.*, (military) Streitmacht, *f.* ¨e; *v.*, — one's way (forward), vordringen, *S.*, ſ.

foreigner, der Fremde (*adj. as noun*).
forest, Wald, *m.* –es, ¨er.
forget, vergeſſen, *S.*
forgive, vergeben, *S.* (*dat. pers.*).
fork, Gabel, *f.* –n.
form, Form, *f.* –en.
formality, Formalität', *f.* –en.
formation, Bildung, *f.*; — of countenance, Geſichtsbildung.
former, (time) früher; the —, jener.
formerly, vormals.
forth, hervor.
fortification, Feſtung, *f.* –en.
fortunate, glücklich.
fortune, Glück, *n.* –es; good —, Glück.
forty, vierzig.
forward(s), vorwärts; *excl.*, auf, vorwärts.
found, ſtiften.
fountain, Springbrunnen, *m.* –s, —.
four, vier.
fourth, viert.
fourteen, vierzehn.
fourteenth, vierzehnt.
fox, Fuchs, *m.* –es, ¨e.
fragrance, Duft, *m.* –es, ¨e.
frail, gebrechlich.
France, Frankreich, *n.* –s.
Frank, Franz, *m.* –ens.
Frankfort, Frankfurt, *n.* –s.
Frederick, Friedrich.
free, *adj.*, frei; *v.*, befreien.
freedom, Freiheit, *f.*
freely, frei.
freeman, der Freie (*adj. as noun*).
French, franzöſiſch; the —, die Franzoſen, *m. pl.*
Frenchman, Franzoſe, *m.* –n, –n.
fresh, friſch.
freshly, friſch.
freshness, Friſche, *f.*
friend, Freund, *m.* –es, –e; Freundin, *f.* –nen.
friendly, freundſchaftlich.
friendship, Freundſchaft, *f.*; letter of —, freundſchaftlicher Brief, *m.* –es, –e.
fright, Furcht, *f.*, Schrecken, *m.* –s, —; with —, vor Furcht.
frighten away, verſcheuchen; be —ed, erſchrecken, *S.*, ſ., erſchrocken ſein. (at, über, *acc.*).
frog, Froſch, *m.* –es, ¨e.
from, von (*dat.*); (source) aus (*dat.*), von; from ... on, von ... an; from ... to, von ... nach (*dat.*), (95, l. 22) von ... zu (*dat.*).
fugitive, Flüchtling, *m.* –s, –e.
full, voll.
funeral march, Trauermarſch, *m* –es, ¨e.
further, *adj.*, weiter; *adv.*, weiter, ferner.
fury, Wut, *f.*
future, *n.*, Zukunft, *f.*; *adj*, künftig.

G

gain, erringen, *S.*
gallows, Galgen, *m.* –s, —; to the —, zum Galgen.
garden, Garten, *m.* –s, ¨.
garment, Gewand, *n.* –es, ¨er *or* –e.
gate, Tor, *n.* –es, –e.
gather, ſammeln.
Gaul, Gallien, *n.* –s; (inhab.) Gallier, *m.* –s, —.
general, *n.*, General', *m.* –s, –e; *adj.*, allgemein.

generally, gewöhnlich.
gentleman, Herr, *m.* –n, –en.
gently, gemächlich.
George, Georg.
German, deutſch; the —, der Deutſche (*adj. as noun*); — ocean, Nordſee, *f.*
Germany, Deutſchland, *n.* –s.
Gertrude, Gertrud.
get, bekommen, *S.;* (with dependent verb) laſſen, *S.* (*with act. inf.*); (become) werden, *irr.;* (go and —) holen; (34, l. 19) kommen, *S.*, ſ.; — away, entfliehen, *S.*, ſ.; — in (into), ein-ſteigen, *S.*, ſ. (in, *acc.*); — out of (bed), auf-ſtehen (*S.*, ſ.) aus (von); — out of (carriage), aus-ſteigen; — to (reach), erreichen; — up, auf-ſtehen; where did you —, woher haſt du
gift, Geſchenk, *n.* –s, –e, Gabe, *f.* –n.
girl, Mädchen, *n.* –s, —.
give, geben, *S.;* (hand, etc.) reichen (*dat. pers.*); — way, weichen, *S.*, ſ.
giver, Geber, *m.* –s, —.
glad, froh; be —, ſich freuen (of, über, *acc.*); I am — to see him, ich ſehe ihn gern.
gladly, gern.
glance, Blick, *m.* –es, –e.
glass, Glas, *n.* –es, ¨er.
glisten, glänzen.
glitter, glänzen.
gloomy, finſter.
glorious, rühmlich.
glossary, Gloſſar', *n.* –s, –e.
glow, Röte, *f.*
go, gehen, *S.*, ſ.; (in a conveyance) fahren, *S.*, ſ. *or* h.; (travel) reiſen, ſ. *or* h.; (cf. 79, n. 1) ziehen, *S.*, ſ.; — on before, voran-gehen (*dat.*); be gone (cf. 46, n. 35) fort (*or* fort-gegangen) ſein.
goal, Ziel, *n.* –s, –e.
god, Gott, *m.* –es, ¨er; God, Gott.
gold, Gold, *n.* –es; — chest, Gold-kiſte, *f.* –n; — piece, Goldſtück, *n.* –s, –e.
goldsmith, Goldſchmied, *m.* –s, –e.
good, gut; — bye, see *bye.*
good-natured, gutmütig.
gorge, Schlucht, *f.* –en.
government, Regierung, *f.* –en.
governor, Statthalter, *m.* –s, —.
graceful, zierlich.
graciously, gnädig.
gradually, allmählich.
grain, Getreide, *n.* –s, (kinds of) [— arten.
grammar, Gramma'tik, *f.* –en.
grand, groß; (splendid) prächtig.
grandma, Großmütterchen, *n.* –s, —.
grandmother, Großmutter, *f.* ¨.
grape, Traube, *f.* –n.
grape-vine, Weinſtock, *m.* –s, ¨e.
grass, Gras, *n.* –es, ¨er.
grateful, dankbar.
gratitude, Dankbarkeit, *f.*
grave, Grab, *n.* –es, ¨er.
gray of the morning, Tagesgrauen, *n.* –s.
great, groß (*comp.*, größer, *super.*, größt).
greatly, ſehr.
Greece, Griechenland, *n.* –s.
Greek, *n.*, Grieche, *m.* –n, –n; *adj.*, griechiſch.
green, grün.
greet, grüßen.
greeting, Gruß, *m.* –es, ¨e (to, an, *acc.*).

grief, Kummer, *m.* -s.
grind, mahlen, *W.*; (*p. p. also* ge-
grotto, Grotte, *f.* -n.
ground, Boden, *m.* -s, ¨.
grow, wachſen, *S.*, ſ.; (become) wer-den, *irr.*
gruffly, rauh.
guest, Gaſt, *m.* -es, ¨e.
guide, Wegweiſer, *m.* -s, —.
gulden, Gulden, *m.* -s, —.

H

half, *adj.*, halb; *n.*, Hälfte, *f.* -n; — a mile, eine halbe Meile; — naked, halbnackt.
hall, Saal, *m.* -es, *pl.*, Säle.
ham, Schinken, *m.* -s, —.
hand, Hand, *f.* ¨e; by the —, bei der Hand; give the —, die Hand rei-chen (*dat. pers.*).
hand-baggage, Handgepäck, *n.* -s.
hand mill, Handmühle, *f.* -n.
handsome, ſchön.
hang, *intr.*, hangen, *S.*; *tr.*, hängen.
happen, geſchehen, *S.*, ſ. (*only used in third pers.*); (befall) begegnen, ſ. (*dat.*).
happily, glücklich.
happiness, Glück, *n.* -es.
happy, glücklich.
hard, (difficult) ſchwer.
hard-won, ſchwer gewonnen.
hardly, (scarcely) kaum.
hare, Haſe, *m.* -n, -n.
harm, Schaden, *m.* -s, ¨; do —, ſchaden; do (no) — to any one, einem (nichts) etwas zu Leid tun, *S.*
harmony, Harmonie', *f.* -en.
harvest, Ernte, *f.* -n.
haste, Haſt, *f.*
hastily, haſtig, eilig.
hat, Hut, *m.* -es, ¨e.
hatred, Haß, *m.* -es (for, gegen).
haughty, ſtolz.
have, haben, *irr.*; (cf. 49, n. 11) be-kommen, *S.*; (with inf. or part) laſſen, *S.* (*with act. inf.*); — to, müſſen, *irr.*
he, er; — who, der (*or* derjenige), welcher (*or* der).
head, (generally) Kopf, *m.* -es, ¨e, (in dignified style, as 90, l. 17) Haupt, *n.* -es, ¨er; (of troops, etc.) Spitze, *f.* -n; at the —, an der (die) Spitze.
head-forester, Oberförſter, *m.* -s, —.
heap, Haufe(n), *m.* -s, -n; — of stones, Steinhaufen.
hear, hören; (cf. 27, n. 2) erfahren, *S.*, vernehmen, *S.*
heart, Herz, *n.* -ens, -en.
hearth, Herd, *m.* -es, -e.
hearty, herzlich.
heat, Hitze, *f.*; — of summer, Som-merhitze.
heaven, Himmel, *m.* -s, —.
heavenly, himmliſch.
heavy, ſchwer.
heed, achten; pay (no) — to, (nicht) achten auf (*acc.*).
height, Höhe, *f.* -n; (hill) Anhöhe.
heir, Erbe, *m.* -n, -n.
helmet, Helm, *m.* -es, -e.
help, *v.*, helfen, *S.* (*dat.*); *n.*, Hilfe, *f.*
helpless, hilflos.
her, *poss.*, ihr.
here, hier; (hither) hierher; (after noun), hieſig (*adj.*); the climate —, das hieſige Klima.

Herodotus, Herodot'.
herself, (ſie) ſelbſt; *refl.*, ſich (ſelbſt).
hesitate, ſchwanken.
Hessian, Heſſe, *m.* –n, –n.
hew, hauen, *S.*
hide, Haut *f.* ¨e.,
hide, verbergen, *S.*
hideous, entſetzlich.
high, hoch, *as attrib.* hoh (*comp.* höher, *super.* höchſt); — up on, hoch oben an (*dat.*).
high-spirited, munter.
highly, hoch.
highway, (Land)ſtraße, *f.* –n.
hill, Berg, *m.* –es, –e.
hill-top, Berggipfel, *m.* –s, —.
himself, (er) ſelbſt; *refl.*, ſich (ſelbſt).
hinder, verhindern.
hire, dingen, *S.*, engagieren.
his, ſein.
historical, geſchichtlich; (72, l. 21) weltgeſchichtlich.
history, Geſchichte, *f.* –n.
hold, halten, *S.*; — back, zurück-halten; lay — of, faſſen.
hole, Höhle, *f.* –n.
hollow, hohl.
holy, heilig.
home, *n.*, Heimat, *f.* –en; (dwelling) Wohnung, *f.* –en; *adv.*, nach Hauſe, heim; at —, zu Hauſe.
honest, ehrlich.
honestly, auf eine ehrliche Weiſe.
honor, Ehre, *f.* –n; in — of him, ihm zu Ehren; word of —, Ehrenwort, *n.* –s, ¨er *or* –e.
hood, Kappe, *f.* –n.
hope, *v.*, hoffen; *n.*, Hoffnung, *f.* –en; I hope (cf. 57, n. 9) hoffentlich.
Hop o' My Thumb, Däumling *m.* –s.
horse, Pferd, *n.* –es, –e.
horseback, on —, zu Pferde.
horseman, Reiter, *m.* –s, —.
hospitality, Gaſtfreundſchaft, *f.*
host, Wirt, *m.* –s, –e.
hot, heiß.
hour, Stunde, *f.* –n.
house, Haus, *n.* –es, ¨er; at the —, im Hauſe.
how, wie.
however, jedoch, dennoch, aber.
howl, heulen.
humility, Demut, *f.*
humor, Laune, *f.* –n.
humorous, (cf. 21, n. 9) heiter.
hundred (a), hundert.
Hungary, Ungarn, *n.* –s.
hunger, Hunger, *m.* –s; die of —, vor Hunger ſterben, *S.*, ſ.
hungry, hung(e)rig.
hunt, *v.*, jagen; *n.*, Jagd, *f.* –en; go out —ing, auf die Jagd gehen, *S.*, ſ.; — for, ſuchen.
hunter, Jäger, *m.* –s, —.
hunting, Jagd, *f.* –en.
hunting-knife, Jagdmeſſer, *n.* –s, —.
hurl, werfen, *S.*
hurly-burly of business, Geſchäftswirrwarr, *m.* –s.
hurt, etwas zu Leid tun, *S.* (*dat.*)
hurry, *n.*, (große) Eile, *f.*; *v.*, eilen, ſ. *or* h.; in a —, in großer Eile.
husband, Mann, *m.* –es, ¨er.
husbandman, Landmann, *m.* –e. *pl.* Landleute (*or* -männer).
hut, Hütte, *f.* –n.

I

I, ich.
ice, Eis, *n.* -es; running of the —, Eisgang, *m.* -s, ¨e.
if, wenn; (whether) ob; — necessary, wo nötig; as —, als ob (wenn); even —, wenn ... auch.
ill, krank; — at ease, unwohl.
image, Ebenbild, *n.* -s, -er.
immediately, sogleich; (70, l. 9) unmittelbar.
impatient, ungeduldig.
impede, hemmen.
impenetrable, undurchdringlich.
imperial, kaiserlich; — chancellor, Reichskanzler, *m.* -s, —.
important, wichtig, bedeutend.
impossible, unmöglich.
impregnable, uneinnehmbar.
imprisonment, Einkerkerung, *f.* -en.
improper, unpassend.
in, *prep.*, in (*dat. or acc.*); in —ing (cf. 90, n. 6), indem (*with subor. clause*); *adv.*, ein, herein, hinein.
inasmuch as, da.
inclination, Neigung, *f.* -en (for, gegen).
inclose, ein-schließen, *S.*
increase, vermehren.
incursion, Einfall, *m.* -s, ¨e.
indeed, freilich, in der That.
indescribable, unbeschreiblich.
indispensable, unentbehrlich.
industriously, fleißig.
infidel, der Ungläubige (*adj. as noun*).
influence, Einfluß, *m.* -sses, ¨sse.
inform, unterrichten (of, von); (announce) melden.
inhabit, bewohnen.
inhabitant, Einwohner, *m.* -s, —.
inhuman, unmenschlich.
inn, Gasthof, *m.* -s, ¨e.
innocent, unschuldig.
innumerable, unzählig.
inquiry, Anfrage, *f.* -n; make —, sich erkundigen (nach).
insignificant, unbedeutend.
inspect, besehen, *S.*
instead of, anstatt (*gen.*); (with verb) anstatt zu (*with inf.*).
instruction, Unterricht, *m.* -s.
insult, beleidigen.
insurrection, Aufstand, *m.* -s, ¨e.
intelligence, Kunde, *f.*; at the —, auf die Kunde.
intend, beabsichtigen; (65, l. 22) gedenken, *irr.*
intercourse, Verkehr, *m.* -s.
interdict, Verbot, *n.* -s, -e.
interest, *n.*, Anteil, *m.* -s, -e (in, an, *dat.*); *v.*, interessieren.
interior, inner; *as noun*, das —e.
interstice, Fach, *n.* -es, ¨er.
interval, Zwischenzeit, *f.* -en.
intervention, Vermittelung, *f.* -en.
into, in (*acc.*).
introduce, ein-führen; (make acquainted) vor-stellen (to, *dat.*).
invitation, Einladung, *f.* -en.
invite, ein-laden, *S.* (to, zu).
Irish, irländisch.
irreparable, unheilbar.
it, es; derselbe.
Italian, Italiener, *m.* -s, —.
Italy, Italien, *n.* -s.
its, sein.
itself, (es) selbst; *refl.*, sich (selbst).

J

jail, Gefängnis, *n.* -ſſes, -ſſe; into —, ins Gefängnis.
Jane, Johanna.
Jesuit, Jeſuit', *m.* -en, -en; church of the —s, Jeſuitenkirche, *f.* -n.
Johannisberg, (cf. 70, n. 10) Johannisberg, *m.* -s.
John, Johan'nes, Johann.
journey, Reiſe, *f.* -n; (48, l. 2) Gang, *m.* -es, ¨-e; — back, Rückreiſe; on my —, auf der Reiſe.
joy, Freude, *f.* -n; with —, vor Freude.
July, Juli, *m.* -s.
jump, ſpringen, *S.*, ſ. *or* h.
just, gerecht; *adv.*, gerade; (34, l. 23) kurz; — as (71, l. 11), ebenſo; — (now), (ſo)eben.

K

keep, halten, *S.*; (remain) bleiben, *S.*, ſ.; — from, bewahren vor (*dat.*); — (on) (cf. 38, n. 52), fort-fahren, *S.*, ſ.
key, Schlüſſel, *m.* -s, —.
kill, töten; (butcher) ſchlachten.
kind, freundlich, gütig, (to, gegen).
kind-hearted, gutherzig.
kindly, freundlich.
kindness, Güte, *f.*
king, König, *m.* -s, -e, (of, von.)
kingdom, Reich, *n.* -es, -e, Königreich; — of heaven, Himmelreich.
kiss, *n.*, Kuß, *m.* -ſſes, ¨-ſſe; *v.*, küſſen.
knife, Meſſer, *n.* -s, —.
knight, Ritter, *m.* -s, —.
knock, klopfen (at, an, *acc.*).
know, wiſſen, *irr.*; (be acquainted with) kennen, *irr.*
Kyffhäuserberg, Kyffhäuſerberg, *m.* -s.

L

labor, Arbeit, *f.* -en.
lack, Mangel, *m.* -s, ¨- (of, an, *dat.*).
lady, Dame, *f.* -n.
lake, See, *m.* -s, -n.
land, *n.*, Land, *n.* -es, ¨-er *or* -e; *v.*, landen, *intr.*, ſ.
landowner, Gutsbeſitzer, *m.* -s, —.
language, Sprache, *f.* -n.
large, groß.
last, letzt; at —, endlich, zuletzt.
last, dauern.
latch, Klinke, *f.* -n.
late, ſpät; — in the evening, cf. 30, n. 7; of —, in letzter Zeit.
Latin, lateiniſch.
latter, the —, dieſer, der letztere.
laugh, *v.*, lachen; *n.*, Gelächter, *n.* -s, —.
law, Geſetz, *n.* -es, -e.
lay, legen; — down, nieder-legen.
lead, führen.
leader, Führer, *m.* -s, —.
leaf, Blatt, *n.* -es, ¨-er.
league, Meile, *f.* -n.
learn, lernen; (cf. 27, n. 2), erfahren, *S.*; — of, erfahren.
least, at —, wenigſtens.
leave, *v.*, *tr.*, verlaſſen, *S.*; (to heirs) hinterlaſſen; (give over to (überlaſſen; *intr.*, ab-gehen, *S.*, ſ., abreiſen, ſ.; (a company) ſich empfehlen, *S.*; *n.*, (departure) Abſchied, *m.* -s, -e.
left, link.

leg, Bein, *n.* –es, –e.
legation, Legation, *f.* –en.
legend, Sage, *f.* –n.
legion, Legion', *f.* –en.
lend, leihen, *S.*
less, weniger.
lessen, *intr.*, ſich vermindern.
lest, daß . . . nicht.
let, laſſen, *S.*
letter, Brief, *m.* –es, –e; — of credit, Kredit'ſchein, *m.* –s, –e; — of friendship, freundſchaftlicher Brief.
liberty, Freiheit, *f.* –en.
lie, liegen, *S.*, ſ. *or* h.; — down, ſich (nieder=)legen.
life, Leben, *n.* –s, —; his — long, zeitlebens, ſein Leben lang.
lift, heben, *S.*; — up, auf=heben.
light, *n.*, Licht, *n.* –es, –er; *adj.*, hell.
light-armed, leicht bewaffnet.
like, *adj.*, gleich (*dat.*); *adv.*, wie.
like, gern (*or* lieb) haben, *irr.*; gern eſſen, *S.* (freſſen, *S.*); I should —, ich möchte gern; he liked best to place, er ſtellte am liebſten.
lilac-tree, Hollunderbaum, *m.* –s, ¨e.
lily-of-the-valley, Maiblume, *f.* –n.
line, Li'nie, *f.* –n.
lion, Löwe, *m.* –n, –n.
list price, Ladenpreis, *m.* –es, –e (= *shop price*).
listen (to), zu=hören (*dat.*), horchen (*dat. pers.*, *or* auf, *acc.*).
literary, litterariſch.
literature, Litteratur', *f.* –en.
little, *adj.*, klein; *adv.*, wenig; a —, ein wenig.
live, leben; (dwell) wohnen.
liveliness, Lebhaftigkeit, *f.*
lively, lebhaft.
Lizzie, Lieschen.
load, laden, *S.*; (48, l. 8) beladen.
lock, verſchließen, *S.*
lonely, einſam.
long, *adj.*, lang (*comp.* länger, *super.* längſt); *adv.*, lange; — ago, vor Zeiten; — since, ſchon längſt; so — as, ſo lange; all day —, den ganzen Tag (hindurch); no —er, nicht mehr; a week —er, noch eine Woche.
look, ſehen, *S.*; (appear) aus=ſehen; — at, an=ſehen; — around (about), ſich um=ſehen; — for, ſuchen; — forward to, erwarten; — upon, anſehen.
loose, los.
lord, Herr, *m.* –n, –en; (title) Lord, *m.* –s, –s; the Lord, der Herr.
Lorraine, Lothringen, *n.* –s.
lose, verlieren, *S.*; get lost (— one's way), ſich verlaufen, *S.*
loud, laut; out —, laut.
Louis, Ludwig.
lounge, faulenzen.
love, *n.*, Liebe, *f.*; *v.*, lieben; fall in — (with), ſich verlieben (in, *acc.*).
loving, (in letters, cf. 57, n. 5) liebend.
lovely, lieblich.
Low-German, niederdeutſch.
lower Egypt, Unterägypten, *n.* –s.
luck, Glück, *n.* –es; good —, Glück.
luckily, zum Glücke, glücklicherweiſe.
lucky, glücklich.
lump, Klumpen, *m.* –s, —.
luxury, Luxus, *m.*

M

M., *contr.*, Mark, *f.* -en (cf. 64, n. 10).
mad, wütend, toll.
magic, Zauber, *m.* -s; — boot, Zauberſtiefel, *m.* -s, —; — word, Zauberwort, *n.* -s, ¨er *or* -e.
magnificent, herrlich.
mail, Poſt, *f.* -en; by —, mit der Poſt.
majesty, Majeſtät', *f.* -en.
make, machen (cf. 48, n. 62); (bid) heißen, *S.*; (cause) laſſen, *S.*; — inquiry, treaty, etc., see *inquiry*, *treaty*, *etc.*
man, Mann, *m.* -es, ¨er; — of the world, Weltmann.
mantle, Mantel, *m.* -s, ¨.
many, viele; — a, mancher.
March, März, *m.* -es, -e.
march, *n.*, Marſch, *m.* -es, ¨e; *v.*, marſchieren.
mark, Zeichen, *n.* -s, —.
marquis, Graf, *m.* -en, -en (of, von).
marry, heiraten; be married, ſich verheiraten, ſich vermählen.
Martin, Martin; St. —'s day, Martinstag, *m.* -s; St. —'s summer, Martinsſommer, *m.* -s.
Mary, Marie', *f.* -i'ens.
mason, Maurer, *m.* -s, —.
masquerade, Maskerade, *f.* -n.
mass, Haufe(n), *m.* -s, —.
master, Herr, *m.* -n, -en.
matter, Sache, *f.* -n.
May, Mai, *m.* -es, -e *or* -en.
may, mögen, *irr.*; (permission) dürfen, *irr.*
meadow, Wieſe, *f.* -n.
means, Mittel, *n.* -s, —; by that —, dadurch.
meantime, indeſſen, inzwiſchen.
meanwhile, indeſſen, inzwiſchen.
medicine, Medizin', *f.* -en.
mediocre, mittelmäßig.
meet, begegnen, ſ. (*dat.*); go (out, to —, entgegen=gehen, *S.*, ſ. (*dat.*).
meeting, Zuſammenſein, *n.* -s.
melt, ſchmelzen, *S.*; (heart) erweichen
memorial, Denkmal, *n.* -es, ¨er *or* e
mention, erwähnen.
merchant, Kaufmann, *m.* -s, *pl* Kaufleute (*or* =männer).
merely, nur.
merry, luſtig.
Messrs., Herren, *m. pl.*
midnight, Mitternacht, *f.* ¨e; at (towards) —, um (gegen) Mitternacht.
midst, Mitte, *f.*
might, Macht, *f.* ¨e.
mile, Meile, *f.* -n.
mill, Mühle, *f.* -n.
miller, Müller, *m.* -s, —.
millet, Hirſe, *f.*
million, Million', *f.* -en.
mind, Geiſt, *m.* -es, -er; make up one's —, ſich entſchließen, *S.*
mine, der Meine, der Meinige; *in pred. also*, mein.
mineral, Mineral', *n.* -s, -ien; — kingdom, Mineralreich, *n.* -s, -e.
ministry, Miniſte'rium, *n.* -s, *pl.* -rien.
mire, Kot, *m.* -es.
mischief, Unheil, *n.* -s.
miserable, ärmlich.
miserly, geizig.
misfortune, Unglück, *n.* -s.
miss, Fräulein, *n.* -s, —.
mistake, Fehler, *m.* -s, —.

mistress, Herrin, *f.* -nen.
moment, Augenblick, *m.* -s, -e.
monarch, Monarch', *m.* -en, -en.
money, Geld, *n.* -es, -er.
monster, Ungeheuer, *n.* -s, —.
month, Monat, *m.* -s, -e.
moon, Mond, *m.* -es, -e *or* -en.
moonlight, Mondlicht, *n.* -s.
moonshine, Mondſchein, *m.* -s.
more, mehr (*indec.*); (cf. 40, n. 21) noch; no —, *adj.*, kein ... mehr; no (not any) —, *adv.*, nicht weiter; once —, noch einmal, wieder.
morning, Morgen, *m.* -s, —; this (yesterday) —, heute (geſtern) früh.
morocco, Maroquin', *m.* -s; half —, Halbmaroquin.
most, meiſt; — of, die meiſten.
mostly, meiſtens.
mother, Mutter, *f.* ¨.
motion, Bewegung, *f.* -en.
mountain, Berg, *m.* -es, -e.
mournful, traurig.
mouse, Maus, *f.* ¨e.
mouse-tower, Mausturm, *m.* -s, ¨e.
mouth, Mund, *m.* -es, -e; (of sack, etc.) Öffnung, *f.* -en.
move, berühren; — on, weiter-gehen, *S.*, ſ.
mow, ab-mähen.
Mr., Herr, *m.* -n.
Mrs., Frau, *f.*
much, *adj.*, viel; *adv.*, ſehr; very —, *adv.*, ſehr viel.
multitude, Menge, *f.* -n.
Munich, München, *n.* -s.
murder, *n.*, Mord, *m.* -s, -e; *v.*, er-morden.
murderer, Mörder, *m.* -s, —.
music, Muſik', *f.*
music-store, Muſikhandlung, *f.* -en.
musket, Flinte, *f.* -n; — shot, Flintenſchuß, *m.* -es, ¨e.
must, müſſen, *irr.*
my, mein.
myself, (ich) ſelbſt; *refl.*, *dat.*, mir (ſelbſt); *acc.*, mich (ſelbſt).

N

naked, nackt.
name, Name(n), *m.* -ns, -n.
named, Namens (cf. 49, n. 2), genannt.
narrow, eng.
native, der Eingeborne (*adj. as noun*).
nature, Natur', *f.* -en.
near, nahe; (89, l. 24) nahe bei; — by (71, l. 11), daneben.
nearly, faſt.
necessarily, notwendig.
necessary, nötig; if —, wo nötig.
neck, Hals, *m.* -es, ¨e.
need, brauchen, bedürfen, *irr.* (*gen.*); have — of, nötig haben.
negotiate, verhandeln.
neighborhood, Nähe, *f.*
neither ... nor, weder ... noch.
nephew, Neffe, *m.* -n, -n.
nest, Neſt, *n.* -es, -er.
never, nie, niemals.
nevertheless, dennoch, doch.
new, neu.
news, Nachricht, *f.* -en.
next, nächſt; in time phrases often, ander.
nice, hübſch; (70, l. 1) nett.
nicely, hübſch.
Niederwald, Niederwald, *m.* -s.
night, Nacht, *f.* ¨e; — air, Nachtluft,

f. ¨e; —'s rest, Nachtruhe, *f.*; one —, in einer Nacht; on the —, in der Nacht.
night-cap, Schlafmütze, *f.* –n.
nightshade, Tollkirſche, *f.* –n.
Nile, Nil, *m.* –s.
nine, neun.
ninety, neunzig.
ninth, neunt.
no, *adj.*, kein; *adv.*, nein; — one, keiner, niemand, –s; — longer, nicht mehr; no ... at all, gar kein.
nobody, niemand, –s, keiner.
nobility, Adel, *m.* –s.
noble, *adj.*, edel; *n.*, der Ed(e)le (*adj. as noun*).
nobleman, der Ed(e)le (*adj. as noun*).
noise, Lärm, *m.* –es.
nor, noch.
north, Norden, *m.* –s.
north-wind, Nordwind, *m.* –s, –e.
not, nicht; — a, kein; — at all, gar nicht; — till, erſt.
note, merken, notieren.
noteworthy, merkwürdig.
nothing, nichts; — but, nichts als; for —, umſonſt.
notice, bemerken.
noticeable, bemerkbar.
nourish, ernähren.
November, November, *m.* –s, —.
now, jetzt, nun; (cf. 31, n. 7) nun aber; — and then, hie und da; — that, jetzt, da; just —, eben.
number, *n.*, Zahl, *f.* –en; *v.*, zählen; — of the house, Hausnummer, *f.* –n.
numberless, zahllos.
nut, Nuß, *f.* ¨ſſe.

O

oak, Eiche, *f.* –n.
oak-tree, Eichbaum, *m.* –s, ¨e.
oath, Eid, *m.* –es, –e, Schwur, *m.* –es, ¨e.
obey, gehorchen (*dat.*).
obligation, be under —, verpflichtet ſein.
obstruct, verſperren.
occasion, Gelegenheit, *f.* –en; on this —, bei dieſer Gelegenheit.
occupation, Beſchäftigung, *f.* –en.
occupy, ein-nehmen, *S.*
occupied, (busy) beſchäftigt.
occur, vor-kommen, *S.*, ſ., ſich ereignen; (come to mind) ein-fallen, *S.*, ſ. (*dat.*).
occurrence, Ereignis, *n.* –ſſes, –ſſe.
ocean, Meer, *n.* –es, –e; German —, Nordſee, *f.*
October, Oktober, *m.* –s, —.
ode, Ode, *f.* –n.
odor, Geruch, *m.* –es, ¨e.
of, von (*dat.*); (material) von, aus (*dat.*); (origin) von.
off, weg, davon; (reduction) Rabatt (*m.* –s) von; far —, weit entfernt.
offer, *n.*, Antrag, *m.* –s, ¨e; *v.*, anbieten, *S.*
officer, Offizier', *m.* –s, –e.
official, der Beamte (*adj. as noun*); court —, Hofbeamte.
often, oft.
ogre, Menſchenfreſſer, *m.* –s, —; Oger, *m.* –s, —.
ogress, Menſchenfreſſerin, *f.* –nen; Ogreſſe, *f.* –n.
old, alt (*comp.*, älter, *super.*, älteſt).
omnipotence, Allmacht, *f.*

on, *prep.*, an (*dat. or acc.*); (upon) auf (*dat. or acc.*); *adv.*, weiter, fort.
once, einmal, einſt; — more, noch einmal, wieder; at —, ſogleich; there was —, es war einmal.
one, ein; *pron.*, einer; *indef.*, man; — of, einer (*gen. or* von); —'s, ſein; —'s own, der eigene; —'s self, ſich; any —, irgend einer; every —, jedermann, -s; no —, niemand, -s; some —, jemand, -s; the —, der eine.
only, *adj.*, einzig; *adv.*, nur.
open, offen; (field, etc.) frei; *v.*, *tr.*, öffnen, auf-machen; *intr.*, ſich öffnen; in the — air, im Freien.
openly, offen.
opinion, Meinung, *f.* -en (of, von).
opportunity, Gelegenheit, *f.* -en.
or, oder.
orange, Orange, *f.* -n, Apfelſine, *f.* -n.
oratorio, Orato'rium, *n.* -s, -rien.
order, *v.*, befehlen, *S.* (*dat.*); (purchases) beſtellen; *n.*, Befehl, *m.* -s, -e; Beſtellung, *f.* -en; Ordnung, *f.* -en; in — that, damit; in — to, um ... zu.
organ, Orgel, *f.* -n; — playing, Orgelſpiel, *n.* -s.
ornament, Schmuck, *m.* -es, -e.
orphan, Waiſe, *f.* -n; *m.*, -n, -n.
other, ander; each —, einander, ſich.
otherwise, anders; (77, l. 21) ſonſt.
ought, ſollen, *irr.*
our, unſer.
ourselves, (wir) ſelbſt; *refl.*, uns [(ſelbſt).
out, aus, hinaus, heraus; — at, zu (*dat.*) ... hinaus; — of, aus (*dat.*); — from behind, hinter (*dat.*) ... hervor; — there, da draußen.
out-doors, draußen; hinaus.
outside, vor (*dat. or acc.*).
over, *prep.*, über (*dat. or acc.*); *adv.*, hinüber; — yonder, da drüben.
overcome, überwältigen, überwinden, *S.*
overflow, Überſchwemmung, *f.* -en.
overjoyed, entzückt (at, über, *acc.*).
overwhelm, überwältigen.
own, *v.*, beſitzen, *S.*; *adj.*, eigen; one's —, der eigene.
owner, Eigentümer, *m.* -s, —.

P

package, Paket', *n.* -s, -e.
painful, ſchmerzlich.
painfully, ſchmerzlich.
pair, Paar, *n.* -es, -e.
palace, Palaſt', *m.* -s, ¨e.
palm-tree, Palmbaum, *m.* -s, ¨e.
paper, Papier', *n.* -s, -e.
parental house, Vaterhaus, *n.* -es, ¨er.
parents, Eltern, *pl.*
park, Park, *m.* -es, -e.
parlor, Salon', *m.* -s, -s.
parsley, Peterſi'lie, *f.*
part, Teil, *m.* -es, -e; take — in, teil-nehmen (*S.*) an (*dat.*).
partake of, teil-nehmen (*S.*) an (*dat.*); (food) genießen, *S.*
parting, Abſchied, *m.* -s, -e.
party, Partei', *f.* -en; royal —, Gefolge, *n.* -s, —.
pass, *intr.*, reiſen, ſ., gehen, *S.*, ſ., kommen, *S.*, ſ.; (time) vergehen, verfließen, *S.*, ſ.; — away, vergehen; — by, vorbei-gehen; — over (85, l. 23), übergehen.

passage, Durchgang, *m.* –s, ¨e; (going over) Übergang, *m.* –s, ¨e.
past, *adj.*, vergangen; (18, l. 1) vorüber; *n.*, Vergangenheit, *f.*
path, Pfad, *m.* –es, –e, Weg, *m.* –es, –e.
pathless, unwegsam.
patient, Patient', *m.* –en, –en.
patiently, geduldig.
peace, Ruhe, *f.*; keep the —, Ruhe halten, *S.*
peasant, Bauer, *m.* –s, –n.
pebble, Kieselstein, *m.* –s, –e.
peep of day, Tagesanbruch, *m.* –s.
penny, Pfennig, *m.* –s, –e.
people, Leute, *pl.*, Menschen, *pl.*; (nation) Volk, *n.* –es, ¨er.
per cent, Prozent, *n.* –s, –e.
perfectly, vollkommen.
perform, machen, verrichten.
perhaps, vielleicht.
perish, um=kommen, *S.*, ſ.
permission, Erlaubnis, *f.*
permit, erlauben (*dat. pers.*).
person, Person', *f.* –en; Leute, *pl.*
personal, persönlich.
pest, Peſt, *f.* –en.
Pharaoh, Pharao, *pl.*, Pharaonen.
photograph, Photographie', *f.* –en.
piano, Klavier, *n.* –s, –e.
pick, pflücken.
picture, Bild, *n.* –es, –er.
piece, Stück, *n.* –es, –e; to —s, see *cut*, *tear*, *etc.*
pine, *n.*, Fichte, *f.* –n; *adj.*, fichten.
pistol, Piſto'le, *f.* –n.
pitch (tent, etc.), auf=ſchlagen, *S.*
pity, bedauern.
place, *n.*, Platz, *m.* –es, ¨e; (locality) Ort, *m.* –es, –e *or* ¨er; *v.*, ſtellen; (lay)* legen; (set) ſetzen; take —, ſtatt=finden, *S.*
plain, Ebene, *f.* –n.
plan, Plan, *m.* –es, –e *or* ¨e; lay a —, einen Plan entwerfen, *S.*
play, ſpielen; — through, zu Ende ſpielen.
player, Spieler, *m.* –s, —.
pleasant, angenehm.
pleasant-looking, freundlich.
pleasantly, (cf. 27, l. 10) freundlich.
please, gefallen, *S.* (*dat.*); — (cf. 63, n. 3), bitte; be —d (at, with), ſich freuen (über, *acc.*); when he —s, wenn es ihm gefällt.
pleasure, Vergnügen, *n.* –s, Freude, *f.* –n; give —, Freude machen; take — in, Freude haben an (*dat.*).
plebeian, plebeiſch.
pliant, geſchmeidig.
pluck, pflücken.
plump, fett.
pocket, Taſche, *f.* –n.
poem, Gedicht, *n.* –s, –e.
poet, Dichter, *m.* –s, —.
point, *n.*, Punkt, *m.* –es, –e; (end) Spitze, *f.* –n; *v.*, deuten (to, auf, *acc.*); northern —, Nordſpitze, *f.* –n; be on the — of, im Begriffe ſein, *irr.*, eben wollen, *irr.*
poisonous, giftig.
Poland, Polen, *n.* –s.
Pole, Pole, *m.* –n, –n.
Polish, polniſch.
politely, höflich.
politics, Politik', *f.*
poor, arm (*comp.*, ärmer, *super.*, ärmſt.
poplar, Pappel, *f.* –n; — leaf, Pappelblatt, *n.* –s, ¨er.
pork, Schweinefleiſch, *n.* –es.

position, Stellung, *f.* -en; (82, l. 3) Stelle, *f.* -n.
possession, take — of, in Beſitz nehmen, *S.*; (military) beſetzen.
possible, möglich.
postage, Porto, *n.* -s, —.
poverty, Armut, *f.*
power, Macht, *f.* ¨-e.
powerful, mächtig, gewaltig.
pray, beten.
prefer, vor-ziehen, *S.*
preparation, Vorbereitung, *f.* -en; make —s, Vorbereitungen treffen, *S.*
prepare, vor-bereiten.
presence, in the — of, vor (*dat.*).
present, anweſend, zugegen (*only in pred.*); (96, l. 20) heutig; for the —, vorläufig; up to the —, bis jetzt; **present**, Geſchenk, *n.* -s, -e.
press, drücken.
pressing, (urgent) dringend.
presupposition, Vorausſetzung, *f.* -en; on the —, in der Vorausſetzung.
pretext, Vorwand, *m.* -s, ¨-e; on the —, unter dem Vorwand.
pretty, hübſch.
prevail, herrſchen; (93, l. 15) vor-herrſchen; (81, l. 13) durch-dringen,
prevent, verhindern. [*S.*, ſ.
previous, vorhergehend.
price, Preis, *m.* -es, -e.
prince, Prinz, *m.* -en, -en; (90, l. 26, Sel. 42) Fürſt, *m.* -en, -en (of, von).
princess, Prinzeſſin, *f.* -nen.
prison, Gefängnis, *n.* -ſſes, -ſſe.
prisoner, der Gefangene (*part. as noun*).
privy, geheim; — councillor, Geheimrat, *m.* -s, ¨-e; — councillor of legation, Geheimer Legationsrat.
probably, wahrſcheinlich, wohl.
procure, an-ſchaffen.
product, Frucht, *f.* ¨-e.
professor, Profeſſor, *m.* -s, *pl.*, -o'ren.
progress, Fortſchritt, *m.* -s, -e.
promise, *v.*, verſprechen, *S.*; *n.*, Verſprechen, *n.* -s.
property, Güter, *n. pl.*
proprietor, Eigentümer, *m.* -s, —.
prosperity, Wohlſtand, *m.* -s.
prostrate, nieder-werfen, *S.*
protect, ſchützen, ſchirmen, (from, gegen.)
protection, Schutz, *m.* -es.
provide, ſorgen (for, für).
provisions, Lebensmittel, *n. pl.*
prudence, Vorſicht, *f.*
pull, ziehen, *S.*; — off, ab-ziehen.
Punic, puniſch.
purpose, Abſicht, *f.* -en; (83, l. 1) Vorhaben, *n.* -s; with the —, in der Abſicht.
pursue, verfolgen; (71, l. 1) nach-jagen, ſ. (*dat.*).
puss, (Sel. 23) Kater, *m.* -s, —.
puss-in-boots, der geſtiefelte Kater, *m.* -s.
put, ſtellen; (lay) legen; (into a sack, etc.) ſtecken; — off, verſchieben, *S.*; — on, (clothing) an-ziehen, *S.*, (hat, etc.) auf-ſetzen; — up, (at a hotel), ab-ſteigen, *S.*, ſ. (at, in).

Q

quarrel, zanken.
quarter, Viertel, *n.* -s, —; —s, Quartier', *n.* -s, -e; — of an hour, Viertelſtunde, *f.* -n.

question, Frage, *f.* –n; ask —s, Fragen ſtellen.
quickly, raſch, ſchnell.
quiet, ruhig, ſtill.
quite, ganz.
quiver, Köcher, *m.* –s, —.

R

rabbit, Kaninchen, *n.* –s, —.
rabbit-burrow, Kaninchenhügel, *m.* –s, —.
rabid, wütend.
race, Wettlauf, *m.* –s, ¨e.
rage, wüten, toben.
rain, Regen, *m.* –s, —.
rain-storm, Regenſturm, *m.* –s, ¨e.
rainy day, Regentag, *m.* –s, –e; — season, Regenzeit, *f.* –en.
rank, Rang, *m.* –es, ¨e.
rap, klopfen an (*acc.*).
rarely, ſelten.
rat, Ratte, *f.* –n.
rather, lieber.
raven, Rabe, *m.* –n, –n.
raw, rauh.
reach, erreichen.
read, leſen, *S.* (of, von); — aloud, vor-leſen (*dat. pers.*).
ready, bereit.
real, wahr.
really, wirklich; (67, l. 1) eigentlich.
reap, ſchneiden, *S.*
reaper, Schnitter, *m.* –s, —.
receipt, Empfang, *m.* –s.
receive, erhalten, *S.*, empfangen, *S.*; (guests) empfangen.
recite, her-ſagen.
recognize, erkennen, *irr.*
reconnaissance, Rekognoszierung, *f.*–en; on a —, auf Rekognoszierung.
reconquest, Wiedereroberung, *f.*–en.
recover, *intr.*, ſich erholen (from, von).
recruit, Rekrut', *m.* –en, –en.
red, rot. [–e
Red Riding-hood, Rotkäppchen, *n*
refer, ſich beziehen, *S.* (to, auf, *acc.*).
refresh, erquicken.
refuse, ab-ſchlagen, *S.*; (96, l. 13) verſagen.
regard, betrachten.
regiment, Regiment', *n.* –s, er.
region, Gegend, *f.* –en.
regret, bedauern.
regularly, regelmäßig.
rejoice, ſich freuen.
relative, der Verwandte (*part. as noun*).
relax, erſchlaffen.
remain, bleiben, *S.*, ſ.; (in letters) (ver)bleiben.
remainder, Reſt, *m.* –es, –e.
remark, bemerken.
remember, gedenken, *irr.* (*gen.*, *or* an, *acc.*); — to, empfehlen (*S.*) an (*acc.*).
remind, erinnern an (*acc.*).
removal, Aufhebung, *f.*
remove, entfernen; (84, l. 22) heben, *S.*
rend, zerreißen, *S.*
renew, erneuern.
repair, aus-beſſern.
repeat, wiederholen.
repel, zurück-weiſen, *S.*
reply, *n.*, Antwort, *f.* –en; *v.*, erwiedern, antworten.
representation, Darſtellung, *f.* –en.

request, *n.*, Bitte, *f.* –n; *v.*, bitten, *S.* (einen um etwas).
rescue, retten.
residence, Wohnſitz, *m.* –es, –e.
resistance, Widerſtand, *m.* –s; offer —, Widerſtand leiſten.
resolution, Entſchluß, *m.* –ſſes, ¨ſſe; make a —, einen Entſchluß faſſen.
resound, erſchallen, *S.*, ſ.
respect, *v.*, ehren; *n.*, Verehrung, *f.*; (87, l. 3) Hinſicht, *f.* –en; pay one's —s, ſeine Aufwartung machen (*dat.*).
respectfully (in letters, cf. 59, n. 20, 63, n. 6).
rest, *n.*, Ruhe, *f.*; *v.*, raſten, ausruhen; night's —, Nachtruhe.
rest (remainder), Reſt, *m.* –es, –e; the —, das Übrige, das Andere, die Übrigen; the — of, die übrigen.
retirement, Stille, *f.*
retreat, ſich zurück-ziehen, *S.*
return, *v.*, zurück-geben, *S.*; (come back) zurück-kehren, ſ.; *n.*, Rückkehr, *f.* –en.
revenge, Rache, *f.*
reverend, ehrwürdig; Rev. Mr., Herr Paſ'tor, (*m.* –s, *pl.* to'ren.
reward, belohnen.
Rhine, Rhein, *m.* –s.
rich, reich.
richly, reichlich.
ride, reiten, *S.*, ſ. *or* h.; (in a conveyance) fahren, *S.*, ſ. *or* h.; — after, nach-reiten (*dat.*).
rifle, Büchſe, *f.* –n.
right, *adj.*, recht; *n.*, Recht, *n.* –es, –e; be — (*adj.*), recht (*noun*) haben.
rip open, auf-ſchneiden, *S.*
ripe, reif.
rise, ſteigen, *S.*, ſ. *or* h.; (person) auf-ſtehen, *S.*, ſ.; (sun) auf-gehen, *S.*, ſ.
risk, wagen.
river, Fluß, *m.* –ſſes, ¨ſſe.
road, Straße, *f.* –n, Weg, *m.* –es, –e; make —s, Wege bahnen.
roadside, by the —, am Wege.
roar, brüllen.
robin-redbreast, Rotkehlchen, *n.* –s, —.
rock, Fels, *m.* –en, –en.
Roman, *n.*, Römer, *m.* –s, —; *adj.*, römiſch.
Rome, Rom, *n.* –s.
roof, Dach, *n.* –es, ¨er.
room, Zimmer, *n.* –s, —.
rough, rauh.
row-boat, Ruderboot, *n.* –s, –e.
royal, königlich.
ruby, Rubin', *m.* –s, –e.
ruffian, Räuber, *m.* –s, —.
ruin, Ruine, *f.* –n; —s of the castle, Burgruinen.
rule, Regel, *f.* –n; as a —, in der Regel.
run, laufen, *S.*, ſ. *or* h.; — on before, voran-laufen (*dat.*); — up, hervor-laufen.
running of the ice, Eisgang, *m.* –s.
rural, ländlich.
rush, Binſe, *f.* –n; — chair, Binſenſtuhl, *m.* –s, ¨e.
rush, weg-ſpringen, *S.*, ſ.
Russian, ruſſiſch.
rustling, Geſchwirr, *n.* –es.

S

sack, Sack, *m.* –es, ¨e.
sacred, heilig.
sacrifice, opfern.

sad, traurig (over, über, *acc.*).
safe, ſicher.
safety, Sicherheit, *f.*; in — (84, l. 24), glücklich.
sage, der Weiſe (*adj. as noun*).
Saguntum, Sagunt', *n.* –s.
sail, *n.*, Segel, *n.* –s, —; *v. intr.*, ſegeln, ſ. *or* h.
salary, Gehalt, *m.* –s, –e.
salt, *n.*, Salz, *n.* –es, –e; *adj.*, ſalzig.
same, ſelb; the —, derſelbe; at the — time, zu gleicher Zeit, zugleich.
sapphire, Saphir', *m.* –s, –e.
Saracen, Saracene, *m.* –n, –n.
satisfactory, befriedigend, genügend.
satisfied, zufrieden.
Saturday, Sonnabend, *m.* –s, –e.
sauerkraut, Sauerkraut, *n.* –s.
save, *v.*, retten; *prep.*, als.
saviour, Retter, *m.* –s, —.
say, ſagen.
scarcely, kaum; scarcely ... when, kaum ... ſo (*or* als).
scene, Scene, *f.* –n; at this —, bei dieſer Scene.
school-children, Schuljugend, *f.*
scream, ſchreien, *S.*
sea, Meer, *n.* –es, –e; at —, im Meere; by the —, am Meere.
search (for), ſuchen.
season, Zeit, *f.* –en; Jahreszeit; rainy —, Regenzeit.
seat, ſetzen; be —ed, ſitzen, *S.*; take a —, Platz nehmen, *S.*
second, zweit.
second-hand, antiquariſch.
see, ſehen, *S.* (by, an, *dat.*).
seek (for), ſuchen.
seem, ſcheinen, *S.*
seize, ergreifen, *S.*
sell, verkaufen.
senate, Senat', *m.* –s, –e.
senator, Sena'tor, *m.* –en, –tor'en.
send, ſenden, *irr.*, ſchicken.
separate, *tr.*, trennen; *intr.*, ſich trennen.
September, September, *m.* –s, —.
serious, ernſt.
servant, Diener, *m.* –s, —.
serve, dienen (*dat.*).
servitude, Knechtſchaft, *f.*
set, ſetzen; (with jewels) beſetzen; — up, auf=richten; — out, ab=gehen, *S.*, ſ., ab=reiſen, ſ.; ab=ziehen, *S.*, ſ., (for, nach.)
settled, ſicher.
seven, ſieben.
seven-league boot, Siebenmeilenſtiefel, *m.* –s, —.
seventeen, ſiebzehn.
seventeenth, ſiebzehnt.
seventh, ſiebent.
seventy, ſiebzig.
several, mehrere.
severe, ſtreng.
shadow, Schatten, *m.* –s, —.
shake, *tr.*, ſchütteln; *intr.*, zittern (with, vor).
shall, ſollen, *irr.*; (future) werden, *irr.*
share, teilen.
she, ſie.
shelter, Herberge, *f.* –n.
shepherd, Schäfer, *m.* –s, —.
shield, Schild, *m.* –es, –e.
shine, ſcheinen, *S.*
ship, Schiff, *n.* –es, –e; take —, ſich ein=ſchiffen.
shoe, Schuh, *m.* –es, –e.
shoot, ſchießen, *S.*

shore, Ufer, *n.* -s, —; the other —, das jenſeitige (andere) Ufer.
short, kurz.
shortly, kurz; — before, kurz zuvor.
shot, Schuß, *m.* -ſſes, ¨-ſſe.
shoulder, Schulter, *f.* -n.
show, zeigen; (kindness, etc.) erzeigen.
shower, Schauer, *m.* -s, —.
shrewd, klug.
shutter, Laden, *m.* -s, — *or* ¨-.
shyly, ſchüchtern.
Sicily, Sizi'lien, *n.* -s.
sickness, Krankheit, *f.* -en.
side, Seite, *f.* -n; by his —, ihm zur Seite, neben ihm; by the — of, an (*dat.*), neben (*dat.*); on the other — (river, etc.), jenſeits (*gen.*).
sight, Anblick, *m.* -s, -e; catch — of, erblicken; go (be) out of —, verſchwinden, *S.*, ſ.
silent, ſchweigſam.
silver, Silber, *n.* -s.
similar, ähnlich (*dat.*).
simple, einfach.
since, *prep.*, ſeit (*dat.*); *conj.*, ſeitdem; (inasmuch as) da; *adv.*, ſeitdem; — then, ſeitdem; long —, ſchon längſt.
sincerely, aufrichtig; yours —, Ihr aufrichtiger.
sing, ſingen, *S.*
single, einzig.
singly, einzeln.
sink, *intr.*, ſinken, *S.*, ſ.
sir, Herr, *m.* -n, -en.
sister, Schweſter, *f.* -n.
sit, ſitzen, *S.*; — down, ſich (nieder-) ſetzen.
sitting, (meeting) Sitzung, *f.* -en.
six, ſechs.
sixteen, ſechzehn.
sixteenth, ſechzehnt.
sixty, ſechzig.
skating, Schlittſchuhlaufen, *n.* -s.
sketch, Skizze, *f.* -n.
skiff, Kahn, *m.* -es, ¨-e.
sky, Himmel, *m.* -s, —.
slap, klopfen.
slave, Sklave, *m.* -n, -n.
sleep, *n.*, Schlaf, *m.* -es; *v.*, ſchlafen, *S.*
sleepy, ſchläfrig.
sleet, Schloßen, *f. pl.*
slope, Abhang, *m.* -s, ¨-e.
slowly, langſam.
small, klein; (84, l. 12) gering.
smell, riechen, *S.*
smoke, rauchen.
snore, ſchnarchen.
snow, Schnee, *m.* -s.
so, ſo; (therefore) alſo, und ſo; (in pred., etc., cf. 33, n. 34) es, das; — long as, ſo lange; — that, damit, (ſo) daß.
sob, ſchluchzen.
so-called, ſogenannt.
social, geſellig.
society, Geſellſchaft, *f.* -en; (68, l. 9) Umgang, *m.* -s.
soft, weich; (gentle) ſanft; (low) leiſe.
softly, leiſe.
soil, Boden, *m.* -s, — *or* ¨-.
soldier, Soldat', *m.* -en, -en.
solitary, einſam.
solitude, (cf. 83, n. 5) Solitüde, *f.*
some, *sing.*, etwas; *pl.*, einige; — one, jemand; (for) — time, eine Zeitlang.
something, etwas.
somewhat, etwas.

son, Sohn, *m.* –es, ¨e.
sonata, Sonate, *f.* –n.
son-in-law, Schwiegerſohn, *m.* –s, ¨e.
soon, bald; — after, bald darauf; as — as, ſobald.
sooner, eher; no sooner . . . than, kaum . . . ſo.
sorrow, Trauer, *f.*
sorry, traurig; I am —, es iſt (tut) mir leid.
sort, Sorte, *f.* –n; all —s of, allerlei.
soul, Seele, *f.* –n.
sound, tönen.
soup, Suppe, *f.* –n.
sour, ſauer.
south, *n.*, Süden, *m.* –s; (66, l. 10) ſüdlich.
south-western, ſüdweſtlich.
sow, ſäen.
Spain, Spanien, *n.* –s.
spare, ſchonen.
sparrow, Sperling, *m.* –s, –e.
speak, ſprechen, *S.*
spend, (time) zu-bringen, *irr.*
spin, ſpinnen, *S.*
spirit, Geiſt, *m.* –es, –er.
spite, in — of, ungeachtet (*gen.*).
splashing, Plätſchern, *n.* –s.
splendid, prächtig, herrlich.
splendidly, prächtig.
splendor, Glanz, *m.* –es.
spoil, Beute, *f.*
spongy, locker.
spoon, Löffel, *m.* –s, —.
spot, Stelle, *f.* –n; open —, freie Stelle.
spread, *intr.*, ſich verbreiten.
spring, *v.*, ſpringen, *S.*, ſ.; *n.*, Früh-ling, *m.* –s, –e.
spur, Sporn *m.* –es, –en (*or* –e *or* Sporen); win his —s, ſeine Sporen verdienen.
square, Gevierte, *n.* –s, —; ten feet —, von zehn Fuß Gevierte.
stab, durchbohren.
stagger, ſtraucheln, ſ. *or* h.
staircase, Stiege, *f.* –n.
stand, ſtehen, *S.*
star, Stern, *m.* –es, –e.
start off (— on one's way), ſich auf den Weg machen.
starve, verhungern; — to death, vor Hunger ſterben, *S.*, ſ.
state, Staat, *m.* –es, –en; in —, feſtlich.
stately, ſtattlich.
station, Station, *f.* –en; (railway) Bahnhof, *m.* –s, ¨e.
stay, *v.*, bleiben, *S.*, ſ.; *n.*, Aufent-halt, *m.* –s, –e.
steal, ſtehlen, *S.*
steamer, Dampfſchiff, *n.* –s, –e; by —, mit dem Dampfſchiff; take —, das Dampfſchiff beſteigen, *S.*
steer, ſteuern.
step, Schritt, *m.* –es, –e; *v.*, treten, *S.*, ſ.
Stephen, Stephan; church of St. —, Stephanskirche, *f.*
step-son, Stiefſohn, *m.* –s, ¨e.
stern, ſtreng.
stiff, ſteif.
still, *adv.*, noch; *conj.*, doch.
still, ſtill.
stillness, Stille, *f.*
stone, *n.*, Stein, *m.* –es, –e; *adj.* ſteinern.
stop, ſtehen bleiben, *S.*, ſ., halten, *S.*; (horse, etc.) an-halten; (cease, cf. 38, n. 55), auf-hören.

storm, *n.*, Sturm, *m.* –es, ¨e; *v.*, erſtürmen.
story, Geſchichte, *f.* –n.
straight(way), ſtracks.
strange, fremd; (peculiar) ſeltſam.
strangely, ſeltſam.
stranger, der Fremde (*adj. as noun*).
straw, Stroh, *n.*–es; — roof, Strohdach, *n.* –s, ¨er.
strawberry, Erdbeere, *f.* –n.
stream, *n.*, Strom, *m.* –es, ¨e; *v.*, ſtrömen, ſ. *or* h.
street, Straße, *f.* –n; Turner —, Turnerſtraße.
stretch, ſtrecken.
strict, ſtreng.
stride, *v.*, ſchreiten, *S.*, ſ.; *n.*, Schritt, *m.* –es, –e.
strike, ſchlagen, *S.*
string, Schnur, *f.* ¨e.
strip off, ab-ſtreifen.
stroke, Schlag, *m.* –es, ¨e.
strong, ſtark (*comp.*, ſtärker, *super.*, ſtärkſt).
stronghold, Feſtung, *f.* –en.
struggle, *n.*, Kampf, *m.* –es, ¨e; *v.*, kämpfen, ringen, *S.*; — for liberty, Freiheitskampf.
stupid, dumm.
Suabian, ſchwäbiſch.
subdue, unterwerfen, *S.*
succeed, gelingen, *S.*, ſ. (*used only in third pers.*); I —, es gelingt mir.
success, Glück, *n.* –es, Erfolg, *m.* –s, –e; meet with —, Glück haben.
successful, erfolgreich, glücklich.
succession, in —, nach einander.
succumb, erliegen, *S.*, ſ.
such, ſolch; — a, ein ſolcher, ſolch ein; — big, ſo große.
sucking-pig, Spanferkel, *n.* –s, —.
suddenly, plötzlich.
suggestion, Einflüſterung, *f.* –en.
suit, *n.*, Anzug, *m.* –s, ¨e; *v.*, (68, l. 23) wohl tun, *S.* (*dat.*).
sully, beflecken.
sultan, Sultan, *m.* –s, –e.
sum, Summe, *f.* –n.
summer, Sommer, *m.* –s, —; — clothes, Sommerkleider, *n. pl.*; — morning, Sommermorgen, *m.* –s, —; — time, Sommerzeit, *f.*
sun, Sonne, *f.* –n.
sunset, Sonnenuntergang, *m.* –s, ¨e.
superfluous, überflüſſig.
supper, Abendeſſen, *n.* –s.
supply, *n.*, Vorrat, *m.* –s, ¨e (of, an *dat.*); *v.*, verſorgen.
suppose, vermuten.
sure, ſicher; to be —, zwar.
surely, gewiß.
surface, Waſſerfläche, *f.* –n.
surrender, ſich ergeben, *S.*
surround, umgeben, *S.* (by, mit).
survive, überleben.
suspect, ahnen.
sustain, erhalten, *S.*
swamp, Sumpf, *m.* –es, ¨e.
swear, ſchwören, *S.*
sweet, ſüß; (sounds, etc.) lieblich.
swell, *tr.*, ſchwellen.
Switzerland, Schweiz, *f.*
sword, Schwert, *n.* –es, –er; fall upon one's —, in ſein Schwert fallen, *S.*, ſ.
sympathizing, teilnehmend.
symphony, Symphonie', *f.* –en.
Syracuse, Syrakus, *n.* (*gen.*, des —).
system, Syſtem', *n.* –s, –e.

T

table, Tiſch, *m.* –es, –e.
tablecloth, Tiſchtuch, *n.* –s, ¨er.
take, nehmen, *S.;* (bring) bringen, *irr.;* (carry) tragen, *S.;* (lead) führen; — along with, mit-nehmen; — off, (clothing) ab-legen, (boots) aus-ziehen, *S.;* — place, ſtatt-finden, *S.;* — up, (arrest) feſt-nehmen; — ship, a walk, etc., see *ship, walk, etc.*
talk, ſprechen, *S.*, reden, (of, about, von.)
Tartar, tartariſch.
task, Sache, *f.* –n.
teach, lehren.
teacher, Lehrer, *m.* –s, —.
tear, Träne, *f.* –n.
tear, reißen, *S.;* — to pieces, zer-reißen, (96, l. 28) zerfleiſchen; — up, (ground, etc.) auf-reißen.
tearful, feucht, tränenvoll.
tedious, langweilig.
tediousness, Langeweile, *f.*
tell, ſagen; (command) befehlen, *S.* (*dat.*), heißen, *S.;* (relate) erzählen (about, von).
temperate, mäßig.
ten, zehn.
tenderness, Zärtlichkeit, *f.*
tenfold, zehnfach.
tent, Zelt, *n.* –es, –e.
thaler, Taler, *m.* –s, —.
than, als.
thank, *v.*, danken (*dat.*); *n.*, —s, Dank, *m.* –es; send —s to, danken laſſen, *S.;* with —s, dankend, mit Dank.
that, *rel.*, der, welcher; *demons.*, der, dieſer, (cf. 35, n. 15) jener; *conj.* daß; — which, das, was; all —, alles, was; in order —, damit; now —, jetzt, da; so —, damit, (ſo) daß.
the, der; the ... the, je ... deſto.
Thebes, Theben, *n.* –s.
their, ihr.
themselves, (ſie) ſelbſt; *refl.*, ſich (ſelbſt).
then, dann; the idea of *time* not being prominent, often da (25, l. 12 etc.); (therefore) denn; now and —, hie und da; since —, ſeitdem.
there, dort, da; (*expl. subj.*) es; out —, da draußen.
therefore, daher, darum, deshalb.
thereupon, darauf.
they, ſie, dieſelben; *indef.*, man.
thick, dick; (dense) dicht.
thief, Dieb, *m.* –es, –e.
thing, Ding, *n.* –es, –e *or* –er; (object) Sache, *f.* –n.
think, denken, *irr.* (of, an, *acc.*); (believe) glauben, meinen; (consider) bedenken.
third, dritt.
thirteen, dreizehn.
thirteenth, dreizehnt.
thirtieth, dreißigſt.
thirty, dreißig.
this, dieſer; — evening, heute Abend; before —, ſchon früher.
thither, dorthin.
though, obgleich.
thousand, tauſend.
threat, Drohung, *f.* –en.
threaten, bedrohen.
three, drei.
throat, Hals, *m.* –es, ¨e; cut one's throat, einem den Hals ab-ſchneiden, *S.*

throne, Thron, *m.* –es, –e *or* –en.
through, durch (*acc.*).
throw, werfen, *S.* (at, nach); — away, weg=werfen.
thus, ſo.
till, bis; not —, erſt.
time, Zeit, *f.* –en; (repetition) mal; all the —, die ganze Zeit (hindurch), während der ganzen Zeit; at that —, zu der Zeit, (formerly) damals; at the same —, zu gleicher Zeit, zugleich; at this —, zu der (dieſer) Zeit; (for) a long —, lange; (for) some —, eine Zeitlang; in the —s, zur Zeit, in den Zeiten; up to that —, bis dahin; a third —, zum drittenmal; for the first —, zum erſtenmal; the first —, das erſtemal; many —s, vielmals, oft.
tiny, winzig.
tired, müde, ermüdet.
tiresome, langweilig.
title, Titel, *m.* –s, —; with the —, unter dem Titel.
to, zu (*dat.*), nach (*dat.*), an (*dat. or acc.*); (into) in (*acc.*); (country) nach; (*inf.*) zu, um ... zu; (person) zu; (town) nach; in order —, um ... zu; five — ten, fünf bis zehn.
to-day, heute; —'s, of —, heutig.
together, zuſammen; — with, ſamt (*dat.*).
tolerably, ziemlich.
to-morrow, morgen; day after —, übermorgen.
tone, Ton, *m.* –es, ¨e.
tongue, Sprache, *f.* –n.
too, zu; (also) auch.
tooth, Zahn, *m.* –es, ¨e.
tortoise, Schildkröte, *f.* –n.
total, geſamt.
touch, berühren.
towards, nach (*dat.*), nach ... zu; (hours of day) gegen (*acc.*).
town, Stadt, *f.* ¨e.
trace, Spur, *f.* –en.
train, *v.*, ziehen, *S.*; (educate) bilden (for, zu); *n.*, Zug, *m.* –es, ¨e.
tranquillity, Ruhe, *f.*
travel, reiſen, ſ. *or* h.
traveler, der Reiſende (*part. as noun*).
traverse, zurück=legen.
tread, treten, *S.*, ſ.
treasure, Schatz, *m.* –es, ¨e.
treat, behandeln.
treaty, Vertrag, *m.* –s, ¨e; make a —, einen Vertrag ſchließen, *S.*
tree, Baum, *m.* –es, ¨e.
trial, Verſuch, *m.* –es, –e, Probe, *f.* –n.
trickery, Tücke, *f.* –en.
trifle, Tändelei, *f.* –en.
trio, Trio, *n.* –s, –s.
trip, (kleine) Reiſe, *f.* –n; take a —, eine (kleine) Reiſe machen.
triumph, ſiegen.
troops, Truppen, *f. pl.*
trot, traben.
trouble, *n.*, Mühe, *f.* –n; *v.*, be läſtigen.
true, wahr.
truly, yours —, Ihr ergebener (cf. also 63, n. 6).
trunk, Koffer, *m.* –s, —.
trust, trauen (*dat.*); — in, ſich verlaſſen (*S.*) auf (*acc.*).
truth, Wahrheit, *f.* –en.
try, verſuchen.
Tuileries, Tuilerie'en, *pl.*

Turk, Türke, *m.* –n, –n.
turn, *tr.*, drehen; *intr.*, ſich wenden, *S.* (*also W.*); (become) werden, *irr.*; (78, l. 15) um=wenden; — away, *tr.*, zurück=weiſen, *S.*; — back, *intr.*, zurück=kehren, ſ.; in his —, ſeinerſeits.
twelfth, zwölft.
twelve, zwölf.
twentieth, zwanzigſt.
twenty, zwanzig.
twig, Zweig, *m.* –es, –e.
twist, flechten, *S.*
twitter, zwitſchern.
two, zwei; the —, die beiden, die zwei.

U

unacquainted (with), unkundig (*gen.*).
uncertain, unſicher.
uncle, Onkel, *m.* –s, —, Oheim, *m.* –s, –e.
under, *prep.*, unter (*dat. or acc.*); *adv.*, unter, herunter, hinunter.
under-forester, Unterförſter, *m.* –s, —.
understand, verſtehen, *S.*
undertake, unternehmen, *S.*
undertaking, Unternehmung, *f.* –en.
undeserved, unverdient.
undivided, ungeteilt.
unfortunately, leider.
unheeded, unbeachtet.
uninvited, uneingeladen.
unlimited, unumſchränkt.
unnoticed, unbemerkt.
unpacked, uneingepackt.
unpleasant, unangenehm.
unprinted, ungedruckt.
unrewarded, unbelohnt.
unspeakable, unſäglich.
until, bis.
unto, an (*acc.*).
untouched, unberührt.
unvaried, einförmig.
unwashed, ungewaſchen.
unwelcome, unwillkommen.
up, auf, herauf, hinauf; (cf. 30, n. 3) in die Höhe; — to (cf. 29, n. 21), zu . . . hin (heran); — to that time, bis dahin; — to the present, bis jetzt.
upon, auf (*dat. or acc.*).
urging, Drängen, *n.* –s.
use, *n.*, Gebrauch, *m.* –s, ¨e; *v.*, *tr.*, gebrauchen; *intr.*, pflegen; they —d to work, ſie pflegten zu arbeiten, *or* ſie arbeiteten.
useful, nützlich, brauchbar.
useless, nutzlos, unbrauchbar.
utter, äußern.

V

vacation, Fe'rien, *pl.*
vain, eitel (of, auf, *acc.*); in —, vergebens.
valley, Tal, *n.* –es, ¨er.
van-guard, Vorhut, *f.*
vassal, Knecht, *m.* –es, –e.
vegetable, Pflanze, *f.* –n; — kingdom, Pflanzenreich, *n.* –s, –e.
verdure, Grün, *n.* –es.
very, ſehr; this —, derſelbe.
vexed, verdrießlich.
vicinity, Nähe, *f.*
victor, Sieger, *m.* –s, —.
victory, Sieg, *m.* –es, –e.

Vienna, Wien, *n.* –s.
view, Anſicht, *f.* –en.
village, Dorf, *n.* –es, ¨er.
violent, heftig.
violently, heftig.
violet, Veilchen, *n.* –s, —.
violin, Violine, *f.* –n.
virtue, Tugend, *f.* –en ; by — of, vermöge (*gen.*).
visible, ſichtbar.
visit, *n.*, Beſuch, *m.* –s, –e ; *v.*, beſuchen.
visitor, Beſucher, *m.* –s, —.
Vistula, Weichſel, *f.*
vizier, Vezier′, *m.* –s, –e ; grand —, Großvezier.
voice, Stimme, *f.* –n.
volume, Band, *m.* –es, ¨e ; Vol., Bd. ; Vols., Bde.

W

wait, warten (for, auf, *acc.*).
wake, *tr.*, wecken, erwecken ; *intr.*, wachen, erwachen : — up, erwecken, erwachen.
walk, *v.*, gehen, *S.*, ſ. ; (for pleasure) ſpazieren gehen ; *n.*, Spaziergang, *m.* –s, ¨e ; — up and down, auf- und abgehen ; take a —, ſpazieren gehen.
wall, *n.*, Mauer, *f.* –n, (86, l. 7) Wall, *m.* –es, ¨e ; *v.*, — up, vermauern.
walnut-tree, Wallnußbaum, *m.* –s, ¨e.
wander, wandern, ſ. *or* h.
want, wünſchen ; — to, wollen, *irr.*
war, Krieg, *m.* –es, –e ; declare — against, den Krieg erklären (*dat.*).
warm, warm (*comp.*, wärmer, *super.*, wärmſt).
warmly, warm.
warrior, Krieger, *m.* –s, —.
Warsaw, Warſchau, *n.* –s.
wash, *v.*, waſchen, *S.* ; *n.*, Wäſche, *f.*
watch, Wache, *f.* –n ; command the —, die Wache haben.
water, Waſſer, *n.* –s, —.
wave, wehen.
way, Weg, *m.* –es, –e ; (manner) Weiſe, *f.* –n ; — back, Rückweg ; a little —, ein Stück Weges ; in the same —, auf dieſelbe Weiſe ; lose one's —, ſich verlaufen, *S.* ; start on one's —, ſich auf den Weg machen.
we, wir.
wealth, Reichtum, *m.* –s, ¨er (*often in pl.*).
weapon, Waffe, *f.* –n.
wear, tragen, *S.*
weather, Wetter, *n.* –s, — ; in bad —, bei ſchlechtem Wetter.
weave, weben.
wedding, Hochzeit, *f.* –en.
wedding-dinner, Hochzeitsmahl, *n.* –s, –e *or* ¨er.
wedding-festivities, Hochzeitsfeſt, *n.* –s, –e.
week, Woche, *f.* –n ; every two —s, alle vierzehn Tage.
weep, weinen.
welcome, *adj.*, willkommen ; *v.*, begrüßen, bewillkommen.
well, Brunnen, *m.* –s, —.
well, *adj.*, wohl ; (67, l. 6) gut ; *adv.*, gut ; *exclam.*, nun ; as — as, ſo wohl als, wie auch.
well-built, wohlgewachſen.
Weser, Weſer, *f.*

west, Weſten, *m.* –s.
what, *adj.*, welcher; *pron.*, was; (that which) was; das, was; — (a), was für (ein), welch (ein).
wheat, Weizen, *m.* –s.
when (cf. 26, n. 4), als, wann, wenn.
whenever, wenn.
where, wo; (whence) woher; (whither) wohin.
wherever, wohin ... (nur).
whether, ob.
which, welcher, der; that —, das, was.
while (cf. 52, n. 62), während, indem; for a —, eine Zeitlang.
white, weiß.
whither, wohin.
who, *rel.*, welcher, der; *inter.*, wer.
whoever, wer ... auch.
whole, ganz.
why, warum; (of surprise) ei.
wicked, böſe.
wide, weit.
wife, Frau, *f.* –en.
wild, wild.
will, *v.*, wollen, *irr.*; (future) werden, *irr.*; *n.*, Wille(n), *m.* –ns, –n; against one's —, wider ſeinen Willen.
William, Wilhelm, *m.*
willow, Weide, *f.* –n; — twig, Weidenzweig, *m.* –s, –e.
win, gewinnen, *S.*, erwerben, *S.*
wind, Wind, *m.* –es, –e.
window, Fenſter, *n.* –s, —.
wine, Wein, *m.* –es.
wing, Flügel, *m.* –s, —.
winter, *n.*, Winter, *m.* –s, —; *v.*, überwintern; — day, Wintertag, *m.* –s, –e.
winter-quarters, Winterquartiere, *pl.*; put into —, in Winterquartiere legen; take (up) —, Winterquartiere beziehen, *S.*
wise, weiſe.
wish, *n.*, Wunſch, *m.* –es, ¨e; *v.*, wünſchen; — for, ſich (*dat.*) wünſchen; — to, wünſchen zu, wollen, *irr.*
with, mit (*dat.*); (at the house of, etc.) bei (*dat.*).
without, ohne (*acc.*); — ...ing, ohne zu (*with inf.*).
witness, (70, l. 25) erleben.
wolf, Wolf, *m.* –es, ¨e.
woman, Frau, *f.* –en, Weib, *n.* –es, –er.
wonder, ſich wundern.
wonderful, wunderbar.
wood, Holz, *n.* –es, –e *or* ¨er; (forest) Wald, *m.* –es, ¨er; —s, Wald.
wooden, hölzern.
woody, waldig.
word, Wort, *n.* –es; *pl.* (single words) Wörter; (connected words) Worte; at these —s, bei dieſen Worten.
work, *n.*, Arbeit, *f.* –en; (books) Werk, *n.* –es, –e; *v.*, arbeiten.
world, Welt, *f.* –en.
worse, ſchlechter; (50, l. 2) ſchlimmer; grow —, ſich verſchlimmern.
worth, wert.
wound, verwunden.
wring, ringen, *S.*
write, ſchreiben, *S.* (to, *dat.*; *or* an, *acc.*).
writer, Schriftſteller, *m.* –s, —.
writing-desk, Schreibtiſch, *m.* –es –e.

Y

year, Jahr, *n.* -es, -e; for —s, Jahre lang.

yesterday, geſtern; — and the day before, der vor- und geſtrige Tag; day before —, vorgeſtern.

yet, *adv.*, noch; *conj.*, dennoch, doch; as —, bis jetzt; not —, noch nicht.

yonder, dort; over —, da drüben.

you (cf. 25, n. 2, 35, n. 12, 57, n. 4) du, ihr, Sie; *indef.*, man.

young, jung (*comp.*, jünger, *super.*, jüngſt).

your (cf. 57, n. 4), dein, euer, Ihr.

yours, der deinige (Ihrige, eurige); (in letters) Dein, Ihr, Euer.

yourself (selves), (du, ihr, Sie) ſelbſt; *refl.*, dir, dich; euch; ſich.

youth, Jüngling, *m.* -s, -e.

youthful, jugendlich.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF STRONG AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

Only verbs actually occurring in the Vocabulary of this book are included in this list, which, with the following explanation, is taken, by permission, from Joynes' German Reader: —

The variable (root) vowel is printed *full faced;* the quantity being marked (long —, or short ⏑), only when different from that in the infinitive, — ⁝, however, being always short; diphthongs, of course, always long. Where no vowel is given, the present and the imperative retain the vowel of the infinitive, and the past subjunctive is formed regularly from the past indicative. Prefixes are marked [–], compounds being given only where the primitive is not in use, or is not (usually) irregular.

Meaning is given *in italics* when the verb is irregular in *that sense* only; SMALL CAPS denote English cognates, of like meaning.

S. stands for *strong; M.* for *mixed* (that is, weak verbs with vowel change, brennen, etc.); *Mod.* for *modal* (in which — as also in wiſſen — the entire pres. sing. is indicated). Old or rare forms, when given, are enclosed in ( ); special remarks in [ ]. Verbs marked * are also conjugated — in whole, or in part, or in other senses — as regular (weak) verbs. For details, see grammar.

Class.	Infinitive.	Past.	Perf. Part.	2–3 S. Pres.	Imper.	P. Subj.
S.	backen,* BAKE.	a̅ [f]	a	ä		
S.	be-fehlen, command.	a	o	ie	ie	ä or ö
S.	be-ginnen, BEGIN.	a	o			ä or ö
S.	bergen, hide.	a	o	i	i	ä or ü
S.	bieten, BID.	o	o			
S.	binden, BIND.	a	u			
S.	bitten, beg.	a̅	e̅			
S.	blaſen, blow.	ie	a	ä		
S.	bleiben, remain.	ie	ie			
S.	brechen, BREAK.	a	o	i	i	
M.	brennen, BURN.	a	a			. e
M. irr.	bringen, BRING.	a[ch]	a[ch]			
M. irr.	denken, THINK.	a[ch]	a[ch]			
S.	dingen, hire.	u (a)	u			
S.	dringen, press.	a	u			
Mod.	dürfen, be permitted.	u	u	darf, *etc*		
S.	emp-fehlen, commend.	a	o	ie	ie	ä or ö
S. irr.	eſſen, EAT.	a̅	[g]e	i	i	
S.	fahren, FARE.	u	a	ä		
S.	fallen, FALL.	ie	a	ä		
S.	fangen, catch.	i	a	ä		
S.	fechten,* FIGHT.	o	o	i	i	
S.	finden, FIND.	a	u			
S.	flechten,* twine.	o	o	i	i	
S.	fliegen, FLY.	o	o			
S.	fliehen, FLEE.	o	o			
S.	fließen, flow.	o̅	o̅			
S.	freſſen, eat.	a̅	e	i	i	
S.	geben, GIVE.	a	e	i	i	
S.	ge-deihen, thrive.	ie	ie			

CLASS.	INFINITIVE.	PAST.	PERF. PART.	2–3 S. PRES.	IMPER.	P. SUBJ.
S. irr.	gehen, GO.	i[ng]	a[ng]			
S.	ge–lingen, succeed.	a	u			
S.	ge–nießen, enjoy.	o͝	o͝			
S.	ge–ſchehen, happen.	a	e	ie		
S.	ge–winnen, WIN.	a	o			ä or ö
S. intr.	gleichen,* *be* LIKE.	i	i			
S.	graben, dig.	u	a	ä		
S.	greifen, seize.	i[ff]	i[ff]			
Irr.	haben, HAVE (*see Gram.*).					
S.	halten, HOLD.	ie	a	ä		
S.	hangen, HANG (*intr.*).	i	a	ä		
S. irr.	hauen*, HEW.	ie[b]	au			
S.	heben, HEAVE.	o (u)	o			ö or ü
S.	heißen, call.	ie	ei			
S.	helfen, HELP.	a	o	i	i	ä or ü
M.	kennen, know.	a	a			e
S.	kommen, COME.	u	o	(ö)		
Mod.	können, CAN.	o	o	kann, *etc*		
S.	kriechen, creep.	o͝	o͝			
S.	laden,* LOAD.	u	a	(ä)		
S.	laſſen, LET.	ie	a	ä		
S.	laufen, run.	ie	au	äu		
S.	leihen, lend.	ie	ie			
S.	leſen, read.	a	e	ie	ie	
S.	liegen, LIE.	a	e			
Mod.	mögen, MAY.	o [ch]	o [ch]	mag, *etc*		
Mod.	müſſen, MUST.	u	u	muß, *etc*		
S.	nehmen, take.	a	o͝ [mm]	i [mm]	i [mm]	
M.	nennen, NAME.	a	a			e
S.	raten, advise.	ie	a	ä		

Class.	Infinitive.	Past.	Perf. Part.	2–3 S. Pres.	Imper.	P. Subj.
S.	reißen, tear.	i	i			
S.	reiten, RIDE.	i [tt]	i [tt]			
S.	riechen, smell.	ŏ	ŏ			
S.	ringen, struggle.	a (u)	u			ä or ü
S.	rinnen, RUN.	a	o			ä or ö
S.	rufen, call.	ie	u			
S.	ſchallen,* sound.	o	o			
S. intr.	ſcheiden, part.	ie	ie			
S.	ſcheinen, seem.	ie	ie			
S.	ſchieben, SHOVE.	o	o			
S.	ſchießen, SHOOT.	ŏ	ŏ			
S.	ſchlafen, SLEEP.	ie	a	ä		
S.	ſchlagen, strike.	u	a	ä		
S.	ſchleichen, sneak.	i	i			
S.	ſchließen, shut.	ŏ	ŏ			
S. intr.	ſchmelzen,* melt.	o	o	i	i	
S.	ſchneiden, cut.	i [tt]	i [tt]			
S. intr.	ſchrecken,* fear.	ā [k]	o	i	i	
S.	ſchreiben, write.	ie	ie			
S.	ſchreien, scream.	ie	ie			
S.	ſchreiten, stride.	i [tt]	i [tt]			
S.	ſchwimmen, SWIM.	a (o)	o			ä or ö
S.	ſchwinden, vanish.	a (u)	u			ä or ü
S.	ſchwören, SWEAR.	o (u)	o			ö or ü
S.	ſehen, SEE.	a	e	ie	ie	
Irr.	ſein, be, (*see Gram.*).					
M.	ſenden,* SEND.	a	a			e
S.	ſingen, SING.	a	u			
S.	ſinken, SINK.	a	u			
S.	ſinnen, think.	a	o			ä or ö

Class.	Infinitive.	Past.	Perf. Parl.	2–3 S. Pres.	Imper.	P. Subj.
S.	ſitzen, SIT.	ā [ß]	e [ſſ]			
Mod.	ſollen, SHALL.	o	o	ſoll, *etc.*		
S.	ſpinnen, SPIN.	a	o			ä or ö
S.	ſprechen, speak.	a	o	i	i	
S.	ſpringen, SPRING.	a	u			
S.	ſtechen, sting.	a	o	i	i	
S. irr.	ſtehen, STAND.	ă [nd]	ă [nd]			ä or ü
S.	ſtehlen, STEAL.	a	o			ä or ö
S.	ſteigen, mount.	ie	ie			
S.	ſterben, die.	a	o	i	i	
Irr.	tun, DO.	–at	–an	(*see Gr.*)		
S.	tragen, carry.	u	a	ä		
S.	treffen, hit.	ā [f]	o	i	i	
S.	treiben, DRIVE.	ie	ie			
S.	treten, TREAD.	a	e	i [tt]	i [tt]	
S.	trinken, DRINK.	a	u			ä or ü
S.	ver–geſſen, FORGET.	ā	e	i	i	
S.	ver–lieren, LOSE.	o	o			
S.	wachſen, grow.	u	a	ä		
S.	waſchen, WASH.	u	a	ä		
S.	weichen,* *yield.*	i	i			
S.	weiſen, show.	ie	ie			
M.	wenden,* turn.	a	a			e
S.	werben, sue.	a	o	i	i	ä or ü
S. or irr.	werden, become, (*see Gr.*).	a, [u]	o	i		ü
S.	werfen, throw.	a	o	i	i	ä or ü
S.	winden, WIND.	a	u			
M. irr.	wiſſen, know.	u	u	weiß, *etc*		
Mod.	wollen, WILL.	o	o	will, *etc*		
S.	ziehen, draw.	o [g]	o [g]			

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sein, war, ist gewesen.
haben, hatte hat gehabt,
bleiben, blieb, ist geblieben.

Mary Short.
Edna Gasaway.

use in with gehen when
means in to some place.

familiar form -e.
Second p.p. = t
p.p. ends in en.

die Droschke = cab,
der Strasszenbahn = street car,
der Zug = train
der Schnellzug = express train,
der Personenzug = accomodation.
der Schlafwagen = sleeper
der Speisewagen = diner
der Zugführer = conductor,
der Lokomotivführer = engineer,
der Bahnhof = station,
die Fahrkarte = ticket
der Fahrplan = time table.
der Schalter = ticket window.
der Raucher = smoker
das Restaurant
die Speisekarte = bill of fare
der Kellner = waiter.
alleinsteigen = all aboard.

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